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246 Guns Captured at Corregidor

Japanese Submarines Sink 65 Vessels Since Start of War

Imperial Forces Continue Push Along Burma Road

TENGYUEH FALLS

The enemy shipping sunk by Japanese submarines from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to May 10 totaled 65 vessels with an aggregate of 444,000 tons, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:50 p.m. Saturday. The communique follows:

"The enemy vessels sunk by Imperial Japanese submarines from the outbreak of the War up to May 10 are as follows:

"1. Pacific and Hawaii areas:
15 vessels with 101,700 tons
"2. Southwestern Pacific area:
15 vessels with 96,000 tons
"3. Indian Ocean area:
35 vessels with 246,300 tons
"Total:
65 vessels with 444,000 tons."

IMPERIAL FORCES TAKE TENGYUEH

The speedy march of the Japanese Army Forces over the steep and hilly district of the Burma-Yunnan border attended with their ever-effective crushing of the fugitive Chungking troops has resulted in their occupation of Tengyueh, one of the vantage points on the middle Burma route from Bhamo to Kunming, on May 10, according to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on Saturday. The communique runs:

"The Imperial Army Forces, which had crossed the Yunnan border and are marching along the Burma Road, occupied Tengyueh on May 10. In the campaign in that district, the Japanese Forces are capturing arms, ammunition and an enormous amount of materials left by the enemy at various places they go."

JAPANESE ARMY FORCES DO 'IMPOSSIBLE'

Chairman Lungyun of the Yunnan Provincial Government, declared to a reporter of the Ta Kung Pao, a Hongkong daily, last summer, that there were only two means by which the Burma Road could be severed; first, to attack Kunming from Hanoi and second, through Burma from Thailand. "But," he said, "the latter is absolutely impossible due to the long distance involved and moreover, due to the complex international relation."

Today, however, the invincible Imperial Forces, despite the assurance given by that warlord of China, have accomplished the "impossible" and are continuing their thrust toward the western part of Yunnan Province with lightning speed. The surprise and confusion of Chairman Lungyun, the Nichi Nichi correspondent who dispatched the above report from Canton says, must be beyond description.

Some call Yunnan the "Switzerland of China" as it rises to a height of about 4,500 feet above sea-level. Quick to realize the natural advantage of this region, Chiang Kai-shek strived for the completion of a supply route by utilizing the Yunnan-Hanoi railway, spreading the turmoils of war to this peaceful province.

Since then, this province became the cynosure of world attention, and at the same time the target of the Japanese Air Units who began pounding the proposed new route relentlessly and accurately.

Last autumn, American airmen calling themselves the "Flying Corps" reached Kunming, and temporarily relieved the Chinese of fear by their tall talk. But before long, when the efficient Japanese airmen went into action, they proved to be no more than "flying cats." Thus, because of the blind and futile resistance offered by Chiang, the people in Yunnan Province are again pushed back into the depth of despair.

CHUNGKING TROOPS IN BURMA SMASHED

Domei

BURMA FRONT, May 16.—Chungking troops in northern Burma along the railway between Myitkyina and Wuntho have been thrown into utter confusion before the smashing Japanese drive toward the Chinese border, it was learned here today. The Japanese units which routed hundreds of Chungking troops near Wuntho, 220 kilometers north of Mandalay on Tuesday evening now are carrying on further operations around Naba, 50 kilometers north of Wuntho, it was said.

JAPANESE REACH TENGCHUNG IN YUNNAN

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Pursuing remnant Chungking troops 80 kilometers into Yunnan Province from the Burma border, the vanguard of the Japanese Forces today reached Tengchung, a strategic point on the Yunnan-Burma route, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Spoils of War From Manila Bay Sector

The huge stack of arms piled up in the above picture gives some indication of the vast quantity of the spoils of war captured by the Imperial Forces in the campaign in the Manila Bay area which culminated in the fall of Corregidor. Included in the total amount of arms seized were 246 big guns, 685 machine guns and automatic rifles and 5,220 rifles and revolvers. Prisoners totaled 12,495.

Ammunition captured ran into thousands of rounds and here it is interesting to recall the statement issued by the U.S. War Department at the time of the fall of Corregidor, wherein it was announced that the Americans did not surrender until the last round of ammunition had been fired. (Photographed by Cameraman Horio of Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

BIG DRIVE LAUNCHED AGAINST CHINA REDS

Remarkable Progress Made in Clean-Up Campaign of Shansi Communists

2,000 CAPTURED IN HOPEI

Vanguard of Japanese Units at Point 26 Kilometers Southwest of Changtze

Domei

TAIYUAN, May 16.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shansi Thursday night launched a fierce offensive against an enemy force of about 4,500 troops consisting mainly of the 129th Division under Liu Pocheng, and the newly-organized 6th Brigade under Cheng Keng, and the 212th Brigade under Sun Tingkuo, in hilly regions east of the Chin River, in southeastern Shansi Province.

Remarkable progress has been made in the Japanese mopping-up campaign which was launched on May 14 against Communist remnants in south and southwestern regions of Shantung Province.

The vanguard of the Japanese units marching southwestward along the hilly regions of the range of Chungchow-shan yesterday morning reached a point 26 kilometers southwest of Changtze, 55 kilometers west of Changchih, after smashing powerful enemy forces under Chen Keng.

Meanwhile, other Japanese units advancing southwestward launched a fierce offensive yesterday morning against 1,500 of the enemy entrapped in the Japanese steel cordon at a point 40 kilometers east of Fowshan-hsien in central southern Shantung Province.

A third group of the Japanese Forces dealt a fatal blow to the Chinese remnants infesting hilly regions north of Shih-low Hsien in central western Shantung Province

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. French Firm Closes

Special

LISBON—The offices of the French telegraph and cable company in the United States ceased functioning as from yesterday on the orders of the Government Commission, which was recently formed for the control of news services, according to reports received here from Washington.

Croatia Builds Railways

Special

AGRAM—There are 3,971 kilometers of railway lines in operation in Croatia today. Another 4,835 kilometers of railways are under construction or planned. Last year the Croat Government spent 120,000,000 kina for the construction of railways. Twenty-thousand were employed in this work.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CANNOT RELY ON BRITAIN, SAYS MELBOURNE PAPER

LISBON, May 16.—Forecasting the grave danger for Australia, the Melbourne Age said today that since the country cannot rely substantially on Britain, it must turn to America for aid. "Reinforcements, especially in naval craft and airplanes, are urgently needed," the paper declared, "and those equipments should be steaming in vast volume to Australia if America realizes the gravity of the situation."

IRED IRANIANS BLAME BRITAIN FOR FOOD FAMINE

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Public indignation is rapidly mounting in Iran because the civilian population is facing starvation as a result of Anglo-Soviet advance into the country. In Bandar Abbas, the hungry crowd ravaged the stores near the harbor in quest of food. The situation in Egypt is likewise aggravating as the British army in the Near East is mobilizing various foodstuffs.

P.W.C. MEMBERS WARN AGAINST OPTIMISM

LISBON, May 16.—Following the recent conference in Washington, members of the Pacific War Council warned against unwarranted optimism over the result of the Coral Sea Battle. Dr. T. V. Soong, a Chinese member of the Council, stated that it is absolutely unwise to regard the situation as being free from any danger.

ALLIED REPORTERS ADMIT DEFEAT IN CORAL SEA

LISBON, May 16.—Denying false reports circulated by the Allied camp, American and British correspondents in Australia reported to Washington and London that the result of the great naval encounter in the Coral Sea was by no means favorable for the Allies which can be amply verified by the increasing threat of the Japanese Navy to Australia.

HEAVIER BURDEN FOR ALL AMERICANS

LISBON, May 16.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, disclosed that a proposal is under consideration whereby every American will be compelled to pay an extra due besides the income tax regardless of the amount of income.

U.S. FREIGHTER SUNK OFF THE MISSISSIPPI

Bold Action by Axis Submarine Creates Another Sensation in America

COUNTER-STEP URGED

Dirigibles for Patrolling Suggested—Britishers Extremely Worried

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Another sensation was created in the United States when the Navy Department today announced the sinking of a large-type American freighter off the Mississippi River by an Axis submarine, which took a toll of 27 members of the crew and many wounded, according to an Associated Press dispatch received here.

The bold attack by the Axis submarine so close to the mouth of the Mississippi River coming as it did in the wake of the recent sinking of an American freighter off the mouth of the St. Lawrence River has greatly shaken the American people, the dispatch added.

Counter-Measures Proposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 16.—A cable from New Orleans today says that in view of increasing sinkings by Axis submarines of American merchantmen, Senator James Mead has proposed the following counter measures for immediate effective protection of ships in North American Atlantic waters and in the Gulf of Mexico.

1. The formation of fleets of numerous small submarine chasers to be carried on board merchantmen and used in case an enemy submarine is located.
2. The employing of numerous speedy patrol launches.
3. The employing of dirigibles for patrol purposes.

Prevent British Offensive

Special

LISBON, May 10.—The New York Times in a leading article recently

(Continued on Page 4)

Huge Spoils of War Including Ammunition Taken

12,500 PRISONERS

The more important of the results achieved by the Imperial Army Forces in the campaign against Corregidor Island and other isles at the mouth of Manila Bay were announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Saturday afternoon. The communique follows:

"The more important of the results achieved by the Imperial Army Forces in the campaign of reducing the fortresses of Corregidor Island and isles at the mouth of Manila Bay follow:

"1. Prisoners:

"The prisoners taken numbered 12,495. They were for the most part American troops. The bodies left behind by the enemy ran to 640.

"2. Spoils of war:

"The spoils of war taken by the Japanese included (1) 246 guns among which were 83 14-inch and heavy guns, (2) 685 light and heavy machine-guns and automatic rifles, (3) 5,220 rifles and revolvers, (4) 270 motor vehicles, (5) eight planes, (6) 103,000 cannon shells, (7) 890,000 machine-gun bullets, and (8) a two-month supply of food for at least 10,000 men."

FALSE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT HIT

In this connection, it is noted that the United States War Department made the following comment on the fall of the fortresses of Corregidor Island:

"The fight for the defense of the island was one of the most brilliant battles in the world's history of wars. The American-Philippine forces surrendered only after they had exhausted their provisions and used up their last round of ammunition. At the time of their surrender, the American-Philippine forces, including army and naval, had a strength of about 6,500 men."

The facts gave the lie to the announcement of the American War Department. The combatants taken prisoners in the battle alone numbered 12,000. Among them were the commander of the combined American and Philippine forces and members of his staff.

Considerable were the supplies of ammunition and food which were captured by the Japanese when they reduced Corregidor. They were large enough to have made it possible for the enemy forces continue resisting for two or three more months.

The American announcement, which was a fabrication, indicates to what extent the American War Department has stooped to propaganda far more mandacious than Chungking is capable of.

It would not be surprising at all if a communique of the American Navy Department on the same subject were found of a piece with the announcement of the other fighting service.

JAVA RAILWAY SERVICE SUCCESSFULLY RESUMED

Repair Work on Big Iron Bridges Completed by Japanese

Domei

SURABAYA, May 16.—With the completion of repairs of a big iron bridge over the Porong River, situated 40 kilometers south of this city, the railway running through Java Island was reopened today.

Meanwhile, the repairs of an iron bridge at Tjepoe, situated about 150 kilometers west of Surabaya, also was satisfactorily completed yesterday.

Chungking Agents Arrested

Domei

SURABAYA, May 15.—Japanese authorities on the morning of May 10 rounded up 13 Chungking agents and 180 Chinese traders in central Java engaged in anti-Japanese activities, it was revealed here today.

These anti-Japanese elements, under the leadership of Hwang Chao-lung, an emissary of the Chungking regime, and Yeh Li-keng, head of the Surabaya branch of the Chungking Kuomintang, had been raising funds to aid Chungking and had also been spreading false rumors, it was said.

POLICY OF NEUTRALITY FOR ARGENTINA VOICED

Foreign Minister Luiz Guinazu Reiterates Nation's Strong Determination

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, May 15.—An impressive demonstration of Argentina's policy of neutrality was witnessed on the occasion of a festival performance at the State Opera House in honor of the Pope. The demonstration was attended by the Vice-Premier and all Ministers, the heads of the Diplomatic Corps and numerous bishops.

Foreign Minister Luiz Guinazu was greatly acclaimed when he spoke on Argentina's neutral attitude in the present world conflict. He declared that Argentina during her past history had always laid special stress on her prerogative rights simultaneously with the representation of the tradition of an international honor. The Foreign Minister also declared that Argentina through her policy of neutrality would serve the true interests of the country. By this policy the people of the country believed that they were acting in the interest of all nations he declared.

COUNT KANEKO DIES AT VILLA IN HAYAMA

Awarded High Decoration by His Majesty the Emperor Just Before Death

HAD ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER

Aged Statesman Was One of Few Who Compiled Imperial Constitution

Succumbs

Count Kentaro Kaneko

Count Kentaro Kaneko, 89-year old Privy Councillor and one of the few persons who were responsible for compiling the Imperial Constitution under the supervision of the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, died of bronchitis at his Hayama villa at 3:15 p.m. Saturday.

The late Count Kaneko had been ill since last January. His condition assumed a sudden turn for the worse late last month. Twice before during the last three years, the late Count Kaneko suffered very serious illnesses, but each time he miraculously tided over the crises.

When the distinguished patient breathed his last, his son and heir Takemaro Kaneko and his wife, Baron Ino Dan, nephew of Count Kaneko, and several other close relatives and three physicians, were at the bed-side. His remains were carried in a motorcar from the villa at 6:16 p.m. on the same day to the main residence of the deceased at Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

Awarded High Decoration

Upon learning of the imminent death of Count Kaneko, His Majesty the Emperor graciously bestowed upon him the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon and raised his Court rank to the junior grade of the first rank from the senior grade of the second rank. These great honors were conferred upon the late Count in recognition of his meritorious services in connection with the compilation of the Imperial Constitution, internal politics and foreign policy and many other valuable deeds rendered to the State.

Jintaro Fujii, who collaborated with Count Kentaro Kaneko in the work of editing the Materials of the History of the Meiji Restoration, had the following to say in comment on the death of the Count:

"Count Kaneko was a great elder of the province from which I hail. This is the reason that I have in the past 30 years been assisting in the work of the Society for Editing the Materials of the History of the Meiji Restoration.

Very Diligent Worker

"I always had profound respect for the late Count who was engrossed in the work of editing which was undertaken in response to the wishes of the Emperor Meiji.

Sometimes he sat up late at night editing material. He was the possessor of a very clear mind, and never missed a single word in the manuscript he examined. Where there was a passage whose meaning was not clear, he would order it to be reconsidered. In such case he made it a point to jot down a note giving his views.

"I met the Count for the last time on April 28. He was in high spirit, and talked with me for about 50 minutes. It was my lot to be near him in the latter years of his life. He impressed me as an earnest and methodical man."

Born in Fukuoka

Count Kentaro Kaneko was born in February, 1853, in the family of a samurai in Fukuoka Prefecture. At the time of his death he enjoyed the distinction of being a member of the peerage, with the title of Count. He was a member of the Privy Counselor, and president of the Meiji Restoration History Compilation Council. He is survived by Takemaro Kaneko, son and heir.

The name of Kentaro Kaneko will go down in the history of Japan, among other accomplishments of note bearing his name, for his outstanding work as a commissioner on the drafting of the Imperial Constitution, which was finally completed after years of painstaking, arduous efforts and put into force in 1890.

It took more than two decades to bring about the accomplishment of this Constitution. The history of its making, goes back to the dawn of the Meiji era, or the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which had opened the way for, among other new things, the ultimate realization of this modern form of government. But at the time of this epoch-making restoration, the future constitution drafter was only 15 years of age, hardly old enough to be mixed up in such an important matter. Though still a minor he could hear and understand what the people were saying. He heard that his tremendous task had been accomplished mostly by the uneducated and uninitiated—such having been the observation made by Yukichi Fukuzawa himself, a foremost intelligentsia of the time, and the founder of the Keio Gijuku which was the predecessor of the present Keio University of Tokyo.

As a matter of record the leaders and patriots of those days were made up mostly of impetuous youths of samurai class, who had but little time to study regularly, only getting their inspirations from whatever scanty reading they could obtain from the none too many books then available. Therefore the minds of these young men were rather simple, in fact so simple and impressionable that they were all the more alert and ready to fit into the scheme of things. In other words, had they been stuffed with the superfluity of learning, as are young men of today, spending time arguing on each and every conceivable problem presented, they could scarcely have accomplished such a tremendous feat. It may appear quite odd, yet it was the heavenly gift of ignorance that did the work, as the noted educator said at that time.

With such a background still fresh in his memory and with the wise counsel of the eminent educator still ringing in his ear, which bespoke an imminent need of modern education for the rising generations, the young Kaneko was sent to the United States to study in 1871. While in the United States he was educated in Boston, and entered Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1878.

Following his graduation he returned to Japan and became a professor of law at Tokyo Imperial University, and while teaching there he was assigned to the task of examining the constitutions of all the states of Europe and America, and finally drafted into the service of constitution making. The drafting was carried on under the supervision of Count Hirobumi Ito (later Prince), with Kaneko as his private secretary and a member of the draft commission. It was indeed Mr. Kaneko who was instrumental in inviting to our country those eminent foreign scholars who assisted in the drafting of the Constitution and also in the codification of our laws, in which he also had a hand. Subsequently he became a member of the commission to reorganize the administrative departments of the Government, and at the same time superintended the organization of the new Parliament.

Because of his success as private secretary, there followed many higher Government office appointments, including the chief secretary of the House of Peers, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Minister of Justice, and finally in 1898 the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

In recognition of his distinguished services connected with the adoption of the Constitution he was appointed a member of the House of Peers in 1890 by Imperial nomination. In 1892 he was sent to Switzerland, as Japan's representative on the deliberation of international law, and was elected to the Institute of International Law at Geneva.

In 1899 he was given an honorary of Doctor of Law by his Alma Mater, Harvard University. The following year saw him raised to the peerage and granted the title of Baron. During the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to the United States on an important mission, and in connection with this mission he was promoted to Viscount. In 1934 he was elevated to the rank of Count which he held at the time of his death.

GRAVE FOR ALLIED SHIPS

More Than 60 U.S. and American Vessels Lie at St. Johns

Special

LISBON, May 15.—More than 60 American and British merchantmen, which were attacked and damaged by German submarines off the east United States coast, are now lying in St. Johns, Newfoundland, according to reports made by seamen from neutral ships.

All the Anglo-American vessels in St. Johns have to be repaired in American shipyards before they can venture out for long voyages again. Since United States shipyards are booked up for a considerable time, the merchantmen in St. Johns will be laid idle for many months.

BRAZIL PLANS NAVY BASE

Recife May Be Chosen Site of Latest Project

Domei

BERLIN, May 15.—The Brazilian Government intends to construct a new naval base in the northern part of the country, presumably at Recife in the state of Pernambuco where some naval officers already have arrived and it seems that secret discussions on plans for its construction are under way, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch of the German News Agency.

The new base reportedly will be put under the command of an admiral.

Allied Front Vulnerable

Special

ANKARA, May —The Anglo-Saxon Near East front, which in former stages of the present war was almost invincible, has now become vulnerable, especially following Japan's entry into the war, declared Deputy Esmor, Rapporteur of the Foreign Political Commission of the Turkish National Assembly, in an article today in the semi-official organ Ulus.

TAIWAN TRIBESMEN AID JAPANESE ARMY

Youthful Members of Takasago Tribe Contributed to Bataan Campaign

Part of the credit for the speedy conclusion of the campaign against the enemy forces in the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island goes to members of the Takasago tribe which inhabits the interior of Taiwan.

There were several units of the Imperial Army participating in this campaign in whose service there were some young men belonging to this tribe.

These youthful Takasago tribesmen lived with the troops of the units to which they were attached and rendered a variety of services to them.

Built Roads

Their principal task was to construct roads in the jungle land for use by Japanese troops in the conduct of their operations.

From time to time they participated in the fighting, decapitating of enemy troops with swords peculiar to the Takasago tribesmen.

Word of the part played by young members of the tribe was brought to Japan for the first time by a group of officials of the Government-General of Taiwan who visited the front while the campaign was in full swing.

These young Takasago tribesmen, according to the story of the officials as reported in a telephone message to the Nichi Nichi from Taihoku, Taiwan, were landed at Engaen Bay before the general attack against the enemy in the Bataan Peninsula got under way.

Put to Training

They were taken to Saint Ferdinando, where they were put to intensive training for five days. Then they were given uniforms and rifles, and distributed among the Army units operating in the peninsula. They were assigned to make roads in jungle land for the Imperial Army.

Their rifles were found an encumbrance to them in their work. They discarded them in favor of the tribal swords to which they were accustomed.

Japanese troops were amazed as they watched the Takasago tribesmen with their swords opening a road through thick shrubbery.

It occurred from time to time that the tribesmen took part in charges by the units to which they were attached.

It was quite a sight to see the young men from the heart of Taiwan leading a charge, brandishing their peculiar swords as they ran and chopping with them the heads of tardy enemy troops.

Envy of Japanese Troops

They were the envy of Japanese troops as they climbed steep mountains as though they were monkeys. They scaled such peaks as Mount Natib and Mount Samat with ease which aroused the admiration of the Japanese who went up after them.

They were swift-footed beyond imagination. They would in one day cover a distance which took Japanese troops from two to three days.

They were extremely skillful in repairing roads blasted by the enemy. They constructed on short orders sheds which were to give them shelter while employed on road-repairing projects.

The Takasago tribesmen made themselves useful to the Japanese in another way. They would carry wounded soldiers to the first aid stations. Many are the soldiers who owe their lives to the tribesmen who were quick to get first aid for them.

The youthful tribesmen from Taiwan were on the firing lines for the duration of the Bataan Peninsula campaign. All of them took part in the landing operations against the Corregidor Island fortress which came after the fall of the peninsula.

3 Killed in Action

Police Inspector Bunji Nakamura, of the group which visited the front, told the Nichi Nichi:

"Three of these Takasago tribesmen have been killed in action, and a fourth died from wounds.

"These tribesmen are liked by the Japanese troops among whom they live. They sit at the same table with the Japanese troops. From time to time they are given potatoes which they relish.

"They are particularly friendly to a tribe inhabiting a section of the Bataan Peninsula, which in return feels a peculiar attachment to them. I heard Japanese officers talking of sending the tribesmen from Taiwan on a mission of pacifying the native inhabitants of the peninsula."

G.L.F. TO CONTROL ALL LABOR CAMPS IN REICH

New Scheme Will Assure Complete Cooperation Among Workmen

Special

BERLIN, May 15.—The German Labor Front has been entrusted with the administration of all labor camps in Germany, it was announced yesterday.

This includes also camps for alien workmen. Special sections have been opened for Italians, Bulgarians, Walloons, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Croats, Dutchmen, Serbs, Slovaks, Ukrainians, and Flemings.

Foreign liaison men will be employed in camps and factories.

Cooperation with Rumania, Hungary and Norway has also been established in this field.

The heads of these sections will be foreigners appointed by their respective governments. Their collaborators will also be foreigners.

Big Public Park Opened at Inokashira; Imperial Princes Donate Animals, Birds

A new public park at Inokashira, on the outskirts of Tokyo, covering an area of 35,000 tsubo and constructed at a cost of ¥200,000 was opened to the public Saturday morning in due ceremony, reports Domei.

The new park, the ground for which was granted by the Imperial Court, includes a zoo, an aquarium, a botanical garden and natural science pavilion.

His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu graciously has donated 18 peacocks, while His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu graciously has granted three deer to the new public park.

Approximately 250 varieties of trees and 550 varieties of plants are grown in the botanical garden, while in the zoo are 257 animals, comprising 29 species, in addition to 379 birds consisting of 106 species.

In the aquarium are 4,500 fish and hydrozoa, consisting of 57 species.

Sixty peacocks are kept at large in the new garden, this being one of the features of the new garden.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Utilization of Hoarded Materials

HOCHI—Whether the present war can be carried to a successful finish or not depends to a large degree upon the supply of all materials necessary for war purposes. Productivity amplification, therefore, is prerequisite to the wartime economic policy. It is true, like a rich head water, Japan's productivity knows no exhaustion, as it has been enlarged considerably since the outbreak of the China Affair, but mobilization of materials and the consequent utilization of them will bring their usefulness to the maximum extent.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to carry out buying of hoarded materials and idly laid goods through the Key Material Control Corporation. This is an essential wartime economic policy. At the same time, the Government has decided to investigate the amount of warehoused goods. It is hoped the buying measure is carried out on a simplified and kind basis.

Reform of Imperial Rule Assistance Association

MIYAKO—It is a matter for congratulation that a renovation was effected in the structure of the Taisei Yokusan Kai in parallel with the concentration of internal political power through creation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. So long as these two bodies work in close liaison in perfecting a new structure in the country, there is absolutely no cause for further anxiety.

When the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was first set up in the country, the people at large looked upon this organization with incomprehensible attitude, some even going so far as to hope that it would eventually be dissolved. And moreover, this contention was not because of the misunderstanding on the part of the people, but because of its mysterious existence unworthy of the people's expectation.

However, with repeated reforms effected subsequently, winding up with the wholesale renovation of today, there is no room left for criticism save for the fact that this action should have been effected long ago.

The object of the new Throne Aid Association is to form the nucleus of national system movement and to devote efforts for its expansion; at the same time, striving to simplify the works of the Government by planning and giving guidance for various movements which hitherto were undertaken by systematic function of the Government.

Under such circumstances, it is inevitable that the expenditures required by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be considerably increased; so much that it might, for a time, attract the attention of the people, but whatever the plans, it is necessary for the Yokusan Kai to obtain the people's understanding.

It is to be hoped that the Government and the Rule Aid Association will strive so that they will not be criticized by the people in selecting the necessary personnel.

Retailers' Formulas Reformed

MIYAKO—The reorganization and unification of the rank and file of all retailers constitute the gravest problem today. Various formulas to fit in with the purpose were devised and proclaimed at an early period by the Government officials but they seemed to have been devised for the sole benefit of the bureaucrats and consequently, they were found to be savouring of bureaucracy. Such being the case, the retailers themselves had a lot to find fault with the formulas, and the result was that the Government as well as the people had to do something about it.

Hence, the Government authorities gradually began revising and improving these formulas. They considered practical reorganization and unification of the rank and file of the retailers, stressing the need of increasing the mutual benefit of the merchants and customers.

Recently, the principles underlying this reorganization and unification have been made public by the authorities to the delight of the retailers. When these principles are scanned over, it can be readily be seen that they meet the requirements of retailers.

NORWEGIAN SEAMEN ASKED TO JOIN AXIS

New Appeal Made to Sailors Aboard Ships Chartered By the Allies

Special

OSLO, May 15.—A new appeal to all Norwegian sailors and shippers of Norwegian vessels sailing under British or American charter requesting them, in accordance with the appeal made on March 22, to proceed to ports of Axis Powers has been made by the Norwegian Shipowners' Association.

The appeal states that the Norwegian Shipowners' Association had in March requested skippers of Norwegian vessels plying in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and Australian waters to proceed to Axis ports. Now this request is extended to skippers in all other seas, who are to proceed immediately and regardless of former orders, to ports within the jurisdiction of Axis Powers in order to safeguard Norwegian life and property.

Continuing, the appeal says that the warships of the Axis Powers have been duly notified. All Norwegian ships voluntarily complying with this request will remain the property of Norwegian owners. The ships and cargoes will not be treated as prizes. The cargoes will benefit the Norwegian Government. The insurance will be taken over under the same conditions as hitherto by the German Government. The skippers and crews will be given safe conduct to Norway and be treated as friends.

The appeal adds that each member of the crew, regardless of his position aboard ship, will receive from the shipowners a sum of 5,000 Kronor plus three times their annual earnings. In addition, the sailors will receive full compensation in Norway for deposits from their incomes made in England or the United States.

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Fuehrer Felicitates Danish King on 30th Anniversary of Reign

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 15.—The Fuehrer today sent the King of Denmark a congratulatory message on His Majesty's thirtieth anniversary as the King of Denmark. Although by the King's special request official festivities and ceremonies are not being held, flags can be seen all over the country. All the newspapers of the country featured the happy event specially thanking their King for what he has done at this time of the country's gravest crisis.

U.S. CLOSING TOY PLANTS

To Forbid Use of War-Important Materials

Special

LISBON, May 7.—Use of war-important materials in the manufacture of toys will be forbidden in the United States as from June 17, it was announced in Washington yesterday, according to reports received here.

Many toy factories have already closed down for lack of raw materials. Only paper, cardboard, and wooden toys will be offered for sale next Christmas.

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DR. GOEBBELS LAUDS NAZI SOLDIERS' WORK

Said Responsible of Saving Entire Europe From Acute Danger

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 15.—In the magazine Das Reich, the German Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in a survey of the achievements of the German soldiers during the past winter, states that it is still too early to describe in detail the almost legendary achievements of the German troops, but that everybody in Germany and in the whole world knows that the German soldier has saved not only the German Reich but entire Europe from an acute danger.

Dr. Goebbels stresses that a gigantic successive battle has taken place which is entirely different from the defense of a fortification work like that on the Western Front in the World War. This campaign also cannot be compared in the least with Napoleon's Russian campaign. It has been during this winter that the German soldier has become even more energetic and more determined. There is not any task which the German soldier cannot solve, Dr. Goebbels stresses.

"We have stood the severest test Nobody will in future speak of German heroism without thinking primarily of this bitter winter on the Wolchow front and near Demjansk, near Juchnow, Rahew and on the Don front or on the Kertch Peninsula. For centuries the name of the Eastern Front where German heroes withstood the onslaught of the Bolshevist hordes will be glorified," he concludes.

BRITISH FACE DIFFICULTIES

Ice-Drifting Season Nears in Arctic Ocean

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Hitherto threatened by activities of Axis submarines, Britain seems to be faced with another difficulty in sending war materials to the Soviet Union through the Arctic Ocean with the ice-drifting season gradually approaching, according to a London dispatch reaching here today.

In view of the fact that the season of ice-drifts limits the sea routes available for British convoys en route to the Soviet Union, it is feared the vessels will surely become targets of air raids and submarine attacks.

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Nai Vanich Made Trade Bureau Chief By Thai Government

Domei

BANGKOK, May 16.—Nai Vanich Panananda, now visiting Japan, has been appointed chief of the newly-created Foreign Trade Bureau. This reflects the enthusiasm of the Thai Government to increase trade with Japan, it was learned today. The Thai Government decided to create six new bureaus under the Ministry of Commerce, namely, Domestic Trade Bureau, Foreign Trade Bureau, Commerce Control Bureau, Trade Registration Bureau, Trade Information Bureau and Trade Promotion Bureau, it was disclosed by the Thai Government.

U.S. Creates Ladies' Corps

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—President Roosevelt has signed a bill which recently passed the United States Congress creating the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, according to a Washington report received here today.

Meanwhile, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, today announced that Mrs. William Hobby, wife of the editor of the Houston Post, will head the new organization, it was said.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED BY BRITISHERS

Members Believed Opposed to Platform of Churchill Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 16.—According to a dispatch received here from London today, several members of Parliament yesterday announced the formation of a new political "People's Party."

While the professed policy of the new British party is to improve the existing inefficient politics, the identity of its members suggests that the party in the main is opposed to the policies of the Churchill administration, it was said.

The new party reportedly is headed by an independent member of the House of Commons who defeated a Government candidate in the recent election. The leaders of the party include Stratford Cunningham and Captain Edgar Granville, formerly of the National Labor Party, the report disclosed.

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Hibiya Public Hall

Program
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2. Schubert-Liszt: Rhapsody "Der Wanderer" in C Major
3. Tschaikowsky: Piano Concerto in B Minor No. 1.

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Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL.

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INTERNEES' CONDUCT AT RANGOON LAUDED

Despite Bad Treatment, Behaved as True Japanese, Investigation Reveals

In spite of the bad treatment given the 150 Japanese internees at an insane asylum in Rangoon, who were later transferred to Calcutta, they conducted themselves as true Japanese even during the detention, it was revealed by the Japanese Gendarmerie who conducted a thorough investigation, an Asahi correspondent reports from Rangoon.

Whereabouts of the Japanese internees was revealed to the Japanese Forces which occupied Rangoon when they saw writings on the wall of an insane asylum north of Rangoon. The scribble, dated January 16, read:

"We are leaving for Calcutta, praying for a Japanese victory, Gihei Ikeda and others totaling 150 persons are all in good health.

Pray for Victory

"The first batch comprising 72 persons are leaving today for Calcutta. We pray for the success of the Imperial Forces. January 16, 1942. (Signed) The first Batch."

Another message scrawled on the wall said that the second batch consisting of 78 persons were leaving for Calcutta on February 18. "Please smash the enemy completely," it read, "carry the surging onslaught as far as India"

It was disclosed that these internees were brought to the insane asylum in the early part of January from a concentration camp in Thayet-myo, located about 350 kilometers north of Rangoon, where they were detained since December 13, 1941.

The asylum was encircled with two rows of barbed-wire entanglements and British sentries kept a close watch outside.

Inside one of the bungalows within the compound was written: "Total of 150 Japanese men and women lived here." On the wall of a shed adjacent to the bungalow was scribbled: "Kamekichi, Shiga, Toshiko and Kazuko Oda. Minami Korai-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture," disclosing that the Oda family had been living in this small shack. The time table left on the desk said:

"Rising hour, 7:30 a.m.; Roll-call, 8:30 a.m.; tea, 9 a.m.; patrol, 11 a.m.; lunch, 12:30 p.m.; tea, 4 p.m.; lock-up, 6 p.m.; supper, 6 p.m.; closing hour of stores, 6:30 p.m.; Roll-call, 8:30 p.m.; lights-out, 10:30 p.m.:"

In spite of the inconveniences and bad treatment, the time table vividly revealed the orderly manner in which the internees were living in the none too spacious concentration camp.

The mention of the closing hour for shops revealed the existance of stores, but when the living expenditures were gone over, it was discovered only 20 rupees were allowed per person each month which, incidentally, it is said, is insufficient even to lead a coolie's life.

The name of Iiyama was given for a man in charge of the store; Morizaki, the barber; Nagano, chief chef; and Asamoto, Kondo as cooks.

Lived Prisoner's Life

It was further revealed that the group had lived a prisoner's life for about a month in Thayet-myo, but with the launching of the Japanese drive on Burma, they were transferred to the insane asylum.

On a wall of a concentration camp in Magwe was another scribbling, disclosing that 29 Japanese men and women were held there at one time. Recent whereabouts of these people, however, could not be ascertained by the gendarmes.

GERMANY HAS INCREASE IN VEGETABLE OUTPUT

Growing Areas Are Expanded By Some 250,000 Acres, Says Official Note

Special

BERLIN, May 15.—Expansion of Germany's vegetable-growing areas by 30 per cent or by some 250,000 acres was reported by the chairman of Association of Gardening yesterday.

Minimum expansion demanded by the Reich Agricultural Association had been 125,000 acres.

An appeal addressed to peasants resulted in an increase of 340,000 acres as compared to previous year. Thereupon, the Association of Gardening took steps to provide for an additional increase of 250,000 acres.

U.S. BANS BEST SELLER

Book on Finland Once Highly Praised by F.D.R.

Special

LISBON, May 15.—Jean Valtin's book, "Night Remained Behind" describing Finland's winter war against Soviet Russia—which President Roosevelt once said to be "the most dramatic book of all times"—has been withdrawn from sale in the United States, it is learned.

Millions of copies had been sold there in the past.

A new edition of the book is being prepared in which all parts hostile to Soviet Russia are omitted, according to a Washington dispatch.

Chile's Balance Favorable

Special

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—Chile in the first three months of this year had a favorable trade balance, exports exceeding imports by 43,000,000 gold pesos. Exports amounted to 182,000,000 gold pesos.

Japanese Troops' Advance in Burma

On motor-lorries, horseback and afoot are seen members of a Japanese Army unit as they recently occupied a strategic base of the enemy on the Lashio front. (Censored by War Ministry).

BRITAIN LOSES GRIP ON MEDITERRANEAN

Has Sacrificed Countless Warships in Vain Attempt to Retain Power

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—Dealing with the Axis successes in the Mediterranean, well-informed quarters here declare that if one strikes an intermediate balance of the war being waged in this theater for the Mediterranean thoroughfare, there cannot be the slightest doubt as regards the result.

Britain, these quarters assert, despite the fact that she has sacrificed precious battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, could not prevent the short route to the east from being closed by the Axis. Even a trip to Malta from the east has become a death journey in the truest sense of the words. From the west, that is from Gibraltar, only occasionally can individual vessels manage to break through.

A general summary of the opinion prevalent in Berlin with regard to the Mediterranean follows:

The bringing up of supplies to the Anglo-Egyptian front by sea has become a very costly enterprise. Hardly any of the numerous small convoys from Alexandria arrives any longer at Tobruk unscathed. In this sector of the Mediterranean front during the past few months, the losses of warships especially has assumed considerable proportions. In this connection, it is only right to stress the excellent work, which is generally overlooked, of German-Italian air reconnaissance which in unison with the signals of the air force and the German and Italian submarines sees to it that no movements of enemy vessels in these vast sea regions are overlooked.

All Routes Unsafe

The best proof of the German-Italian success in the fight for the Mediterranean lies in the fact that Britain and the United States are trying to improvise new supply routes to the East. True, now as hitherto, the possibility exists of use being made of the route via the Cape of Good Hope. However, for how long the southern route will stay open and remain comparatively safe, has become rather uncertain to London in view of the latest Japanese operations in the Indian region. To this must be added that this detour, especially as far as the Middle Eastern and North African fronts are concerned, in view of the shipping shortage is extremely costly and lengthy. For this reason London has now resorted to makeshift arrangement of transporting part of these supplies right through the middle of Africa.

For some time already one has been able to read in the Anglo-American press that the West African ports on the coasts of Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the Cameroons, and French Equatorial Africa are expanded as starting points for air and land routes to the upper reaches of the Nile. In the meantime, two air and overland routes each from these ports to Khartoom have been put in operation. It is obvious that these emergency routes are absolutely unsuitable for the transportation of bulk cargo and can only assume a certain importance as far as deliveries of airplanes and certain special goods are concerned.

Mere Wishful Thinking

If, finally, the Anglo-American press announces that starting from these Central-African routes an offensive can be carried forward against the North African front of the Axis, and that especially the district around Lake Chad can become the point of departure of such ventures, it suffices to cast a glance on the map of Africa in order to reduce such speculations to their proper value. Between the North African front of the Axis and those tropical jungle and steppe regions there lies the 1,000 to 2,000 kilometers wide arid belt of the Sahara. The latter will take care that literally and figuratively speaking, the trees will not grow into the sky in this zone either.

Principally, and in conclusion, the following must be said: For the Mediterranean route there exists not even approximately satisfactory, let alone equivalent, substitute. Every detour consumes tremendous quantities of shipping space and fuel. This was fully realized in London right from the beginning of the war, and for this reason the Mediterranean was defended tooth and nail. Until October 1941, this defense was comparatively successful. During the winter months, however, the Axis forces, especially by the increased employment of the German Air Force, have brought about a decisive turn of the tide. They have reduced enemy traffic in the Mediterranean to a mere fraction of its former volume and have held the Libyan front. Thereby they have not only forced back the British again into the eastern triangle of the Mediterranean, but at the same time have protected French North Africa from a British invasion and de Gaullist coups de main.

Chief Meaning of Success

The chief meaning of this success which is important for the further course of this war, is, however, inherent in the fact that the advantage of the "inner line" enjoyed by Europe in this war becomes apparent on the southern front to an extent as in no other war theater. The Axis Powers by dominating or protecting the North African coastal districts have forced the deployment and supply routes of the enemy by 1,000 to 2,000 kilometers to the south, for these coastal districts link up with the desert which is impassable for large formations of troops. Every one of the routes which Britain today has still at her disposal for sending supplies to her fronts in Egypt and in North Africa is at least 10 times longer than the supply routes of the Axis to their fronts in North Africa and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Within the scope of the general transportation warfare, which causes in the camp of Germany's and Italy's enemies more anxiety and worries than anything else, this constitutes a victory of decisive importance.

Reich's Newly Invented Plane, FW-190, Primed for Test With R.A.F.'s Spitfire

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 13.—"Focke-Wulf vs. Spitfire" runs the headline of an article in the Voelkischer Beobachter describing the present situation in aerial warfare between the German and British air forces.

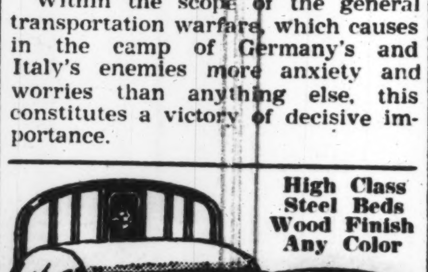
The article recalls that whenever the superiority of the air forces of the Axis over the Royal Air Force had become particularly noticeable, the British propaganda immediately embarked on a campaign stressing the almost incredittable fighting qualities of British aircraft types. The same thing was happening now since the German papers here started discribing the new German chaser types.

In this connection, the paper recalled the fact that between April 21 and 30, a total of 209 British aircraft were downed over the English Channel, over the German occupied territories, over Germany Proper as well as over the Mediterranean and North Africa, whereas only 45 German machines were lost during the same time.

The paper stressed that in contrast to the one-sided propaganda given out by the British Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, the German propaganda had never tried to belittle the quality of aircraft types, employed by the adversary.

It stated that Spitfires and Hurricanes are without doubt splendid machines but the German chasers ME-109 and especially the new Focke-Wulf-190 are still better. Meanwhile, it was admitted in Berlin, so the paper emphasized that the Spitfire held a certain advantage over the ME-109 as far as maneuverability was concerned, but the German chaser had a greater speed than the Spitfire.

"The new German FW-190 is constructed in such a way that it is more than a match for the Spitfire as far as maneuverability is concerned," the paper states. "In fact, the FW-190 constitutes an extremely valuable addition to the fighting strength of the German air force. The same holds true for the new Stuka DO-207 as well as of the various other new types of aircraft, which Germany will employ in the nearest future."



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MANY IN CHUNGKING EVADE CONSCRIPTION

Many Shave Their Heads and Run Into Monasteries to Become Bonzes

Domei

CANTON, May 15.—As a prelude to the enforcement of the conscription system, the Chungking regime some time ago promulgated a law pertaining to the national army service men's status relative to the national general mobilization law, but the results so far achieved by the enactment of this law are far from satisfactory.

Many of the men reaching conscription age, who are sons of high officials, provincial rich men or low-class gentlemen are trying to avoid enrollment in the army by conducting necessary maneuvers for the purpose, and this has evoked tremendous adverse criticism on the part of the general public.

The foregoing measure at present is being enforced uniformly in such hinterland areas as Kansu, Ningsia, and Sikang. This shows one aspect of Chungking frantically directing its efforts to replenish armed forces.

However, the men reaching conscription age in those hinterland areas refuse to offer their military service to the Government and many of them, having their heads shaven, are taking to monasteries to become bonzes.

This state of affairs has upset the Chungking authorities, who are at present racking their brains to find out some measures to save the situation.

Kobe Notes

A quiet wedding of particular interest in local German social and consular circles took place at the German Consulate-General in Kobe Saturday at 3 p.m. when Miss Paula Lendrich became the bride of Mr. Gerd Hesse. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Lendrich, while the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hessé, of Berlin.

German Consul F. Ried officiated at the civil ceremony with Consul-General K. A. Balser and Dr. E. Schaaps as witnesses.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Balser at Kitanocho 3-chome. About forty close friends of the bride and groom attended, most of whom were members of the staffs of the German consulates in Kobe and Osaka. At the reception, Consul-General Balser proposed the toast to the couple, which was briefly responded to by the groom

The newlyweds are spending their honeymoon at the Nara Hotel in Nara. Upon their return, they will take up residence at 268 Motoyamamura, Muko-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.

The bride arrived in Japan in November of 1940 from the then Netherlands East Indies where she was interned since May of the same year. Her mother, now in Kobe, was among the German women evacuees who arrived from the N.E.I. in July last year. The bride's father was interned by the Dutch but it is presumed that he is one of the many Germans who have been rescued by the Japanese Forces upon the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies.

The bridegroom is at present Consular Secretary at the German Consulate-General in Kobe. He has had a colorful career in the German diplomatic service, having served first in the Reich Foreign Office and then in Vienna, Hongkong, Tsingtao, and Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province in China. After four years in China, Mr. Hesse was transferred to Kobe in November, 1938.

Mr. Hesse is well-known in Kobe as an active sportsman. He is one of the best foreign tennis players here as well as being a member of the German Sports Club soccer and hockey teams.

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C. GORGE
Minister for Switzerland

Camouflaged U-Boats New German Method In Fight With Allies

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic fleet, according to a report of the Daily Express, has instructed all warships under his command to keep "an especially watchful eye on the German submarines camouflaged as icebergs." The commander of a certain American warship reportedly stated that he had sighted a German submarine which had been painted white all over being hardly discernible from a small iceberg.

FANS FOR BRAVE SOLDIERS

Nagano Prefecture to Send Gifts of 'Coolness'

To comfort the brave Japanese soldiers who are fighting in the southern battlefields under the dazzling tropical sun, the Nagano Prefectural authorities project to send them "coolness from their motherland" and have ordered the prefecture's Fan Makers' Union to manufacture about 30,000 fans.

The fan makers are now rushing this work in order that the gifts may reach the soldiers and comfort them during the sultry summer days.

Among the characters to be printed on the fans are those reading "Loyalty and Valor," written by Premier General Hideki Tojo, and "Destruction," by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet.

Reclaiming Dutch Coast

Special

THE HAGUE, May—Work has been started along the shallow shore waters of the Dutch North Sea coast to reclaim 900 hectares of land. It is the largest project of its kind in Holland, and will keep hundreds of workers busy for a considerable length of time. The reclaimed land is expected to be ready for tilling before the close of this year.

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SOVIET SETBACKS SEEN

Washington Post Tells U.S. to Expect More Bad News

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 15.—The American public is being prepared for further Soviet defeats by the Washington Post which paper comments on the German victory in the battle of Kertch.

The paper, which often acts as Roosevelt's mouthpiece, states that the U.S.A. and Britain must double their efforts to send the Soviets as many supplies as possible and endeavors must be made to engage the Germans "elsewhere." The paper fails, however, to reveal where or how this suggested second front is to be established.

JOHNSON TO LEAVE INDIA

U.S. Envoy Advised to Depart for 'Reasons of Health'

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.—Colonel Louis Johnson, former U.S. Acting Secretary of War, who has been in India for quite a while as Roosevelt's special envoy, is to leave India shortly for "reasons of health."

It is stated that Johnson had to undergo an operation at New Delhi a short time ago and that he has been advised by the physicians to return home as soon as possible.

British Restrict Export

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—According to an announcement made in London official authorization will henceforth be required for exporting articles of all categories to Spain, including the Canary Island and Spanish Morocco, Portugal, including Madeira, the Azores, and Portuguese Guinea, Turkey, Iraq and Liberia. The new regulations will come into force on May 19.

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2. DVORAK: Concerto for 'Cello in B Minor
3. BRAHMS: Symphony in F Major No. 3

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KEIO ELEVEN DOWNS WASEDA BY 14 TO 0

Undefeated Meiji Team Beats Hosei 12 to 0 at Korakuen Stadium

A championship-bound Keio University football team rammed their way to a decisive 14 to 0 triumph over Waseda in their traditional "Big Game" Saturday at the Korakuen stadium. In the preliminary tilt of the twin-bill, Meiji successfully kept intact their unbeaten record by pounding out a 12-0 victory over Hosei.

The trimming Waseda took Saturday was the most decisive that a Keio eleven has meated out to Waseda in their history. For from the opening whistle down to the last gun, Waseda never stood a chance of turning the tide. Keio took command early in the first half scoring a touchdown and completed their thorough, workmanlike job by ramming over another touchdown in eight minutes of the second half. Only Waseda's desperate defensive stands prevented Keio from rolling up at least another touchdown.

Nakano Shows Stuff

Nakano, Keio's fleet left-half was a great back. Swerving and driving with crushing power he went across for both touchdowns, while Okada, the full-back added both extra points, driving over each time.

The game, however, was won on the superb work of the Keio line. Time and again, they ripped open clean holes and the backs found themselves in the secondary piling up yardage. Defensively too, the Keio forward wall out-charged the slow, waiting Waseda line and nailed the Waseda backs in their tracks.

Keio's initial touchdown drive got under way early in the first half from mid-field. Opening huge holes inside the Waseda left-end, Nakano commanded a drive that took the ball to the 36. On a perfectly executed running pass, Nakano then connected with a pass to Tanaka and Tanaka was hauled down on the 22-yard line.

Three shots piled up another first down on the 13. Taking the ball again Nakano, then drove over his own right guard and cutting back beautifully fought his way over for the tally. Okada converted by skirting his right end and Keio led, 7 to 0.

Just prior to this touchdown drive, Keio had driven to Waseda's 22-yard line; however, a fumble ended that threat. Following the kick-off, Keio again threatened when a blocked punt gave them the ball on Waseda's 35. But this time an intercepted pass halted the drive on the 28.

A pass interception after eight minutes of the second half led Keio to their second score. Narumi's toss was picked out of the air by Captain Matsuo and Keio had a first down on Waseda's 42-yard line.

Off-Tackle Play

On the first play following Nakano again showed his heels to Waseda picking up 12 yards on a off-tackle play. Pounding the line and mixing a neatly executed double reverse, Keio drove to Waseda's 8-yard line. After picking up two more yards, Nakano, slidding through his right tackle reached pay-dirt in the extreme right corner of the end zone and Keio led, 13 to 0. Okada, this time circled his left end to score the extra point standing up and the score increased to 14.

Only after this second tally, did the Waseda eleven begin to function with life. After piling up two successive first downs, their attack however, stalled as the Keio line sensing complete triumph renewed their vigorous charging. Several times, the Waseda backs were thrown for big losses, and they failed to get past Keio's 40-yard line.

With this triumph, Keio today is hailed as the best bet to finish the season undefeated for the championship. Their teamwork and hard blocking was evident throughout the 60 minutes. The forward wall, led by the fast charges of guard Yoshida, toyed with the Waseda line. The ends, Tanaka and Tokunaga, were spilling the Waseda interference to leave the ball carrier alone for the secondary to slam down. Especially, Miyoshi, backing up the line was almost in every play, stopping the bull-like charges of Narumi, who was Waseda's most consistent back.

After their shock troops were held scoreless, rushed in their first stringers to score two touchdowns in the second half to down Hosei, 12 to 0.

Neither team was able to put together any sustined drive throughout the first 30 minutes. As the second half opened, over Meiji's attack gained yardage with Obana, Yamahira and Okamoto finding holes over Hosei's center.

With the ball resting on Hosei's 35, Yamahira on a reverse pass connected with end Oda and Oda kept going all the way for Meiji's first score. Obana's attempted place kick just missed and Meiji led 6 to 0.

Late in the second half, Meiji worked up two first downs and from Hosei's 29, Okamoto with two men in front of him clearing the way skirted his right end to score standing up. Obana's kick for conversion was wild. Hosei's one threat was stopped on the Meiji's 21-yard line.

The line-ups:

Keio		Waseda
Tokunaga	LE	Umeda
Tanifuchi	LT	Kageyama
Tsujita	LG	Fukujin
Okada	C	Tanaka
Yoshida	RG	Uchima
Sato	RT	Kagami
Tanaka	RE	Kataoka
Matsuo	QB	Yoshino
Nakano	LH	Hamada
Miyoshi	RH	Nakamura
B. Okada	FB	Narumi

Meiji		Hosei
Wakatake	LE	Yamasaki
Shimokawa	LT	Kurate
Ogawa	LG	Yamaura
Tsuruoka	C	Sahara
Kawashima	RG	Murate
Isobe	RT	Hoshino
Oda	RE	Yonemura
Inouye	QB	Hasegawa
Okamoto	LH	Murata
Sueoka	RH	Yokoi
Yamashita	FB	Umekawa

Scores:

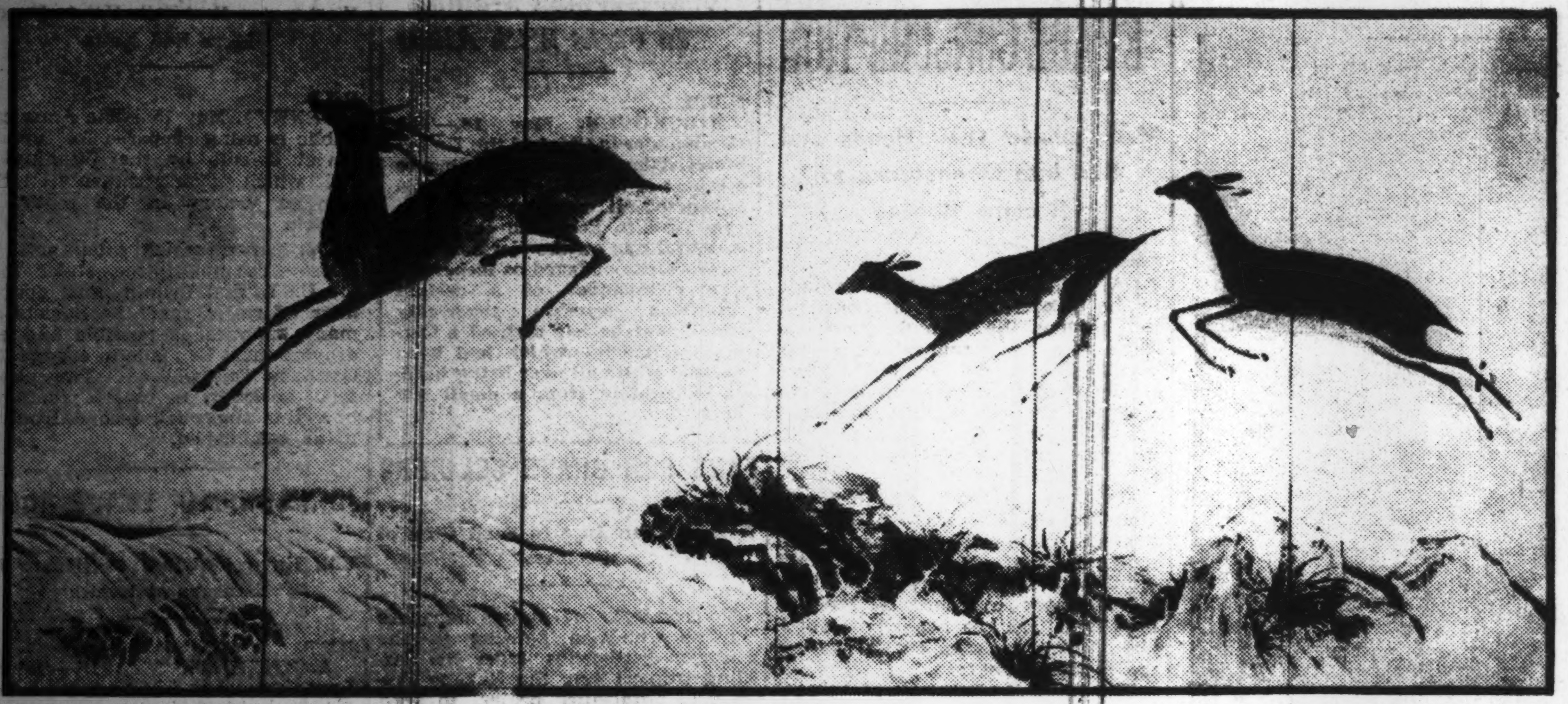
Keio	7	7	14
Waseda	0	0	0

Touchdown—Keio Nakano (2). Conversion, Okada (2).

Meiji	0	12	12
Hosei	0	0	0

Touchdowns—Wakatake and Yamahira.

Deer at Kumogahata



By KEISEN TOMITA (1879-1936)
Painted in Color on Silk

This is a painting, showing the right half of a pair of six-fold screens, of wild deer some leaping across a stream in a secluded place among the mountains. The empty background enhances the serenity and crispness of the atmosphere. In the depiction of the fleeting deer is to be seen the modern technique of expressing motion. The deer are in chestnut brown and the rocks are in strikingly bright ultramarine. Composition and coloring are both highly expressive.

Keisen Tomita was born in Fukuoka, went to Kyoto and studied the Shijo school of painting under Kako Tsuji. He made a special study of the style of Tessai Tomioka and the technique of Western painting, while himself having great originality, has painted Kyoto and Nara landscapes with bright and rich color, and has also made illustrations for a collection of poems by Paul Claudel, the celebrated French poet. Keisen Tomita was a member of the Institute of Japanese Art and of the Imperial Fine Art Academy. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai)

First Literary Renaissance in Japan

'Kokinshu' and 'Genji Monogatari' Mark Distinct Epoch in History Of Japanese Literature

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

When seen through the perspective of a long history, the literary activities of the tenth and early eleventh centuries in Japan possessed all the characteristics of a classic revival, though their protagonists were perhaps unaware of the need of such a revival.

Following the introduction of Buddhism in the middle of the sixth century, the Chinese classics became the sole subject for official learning in Japan. In a way Chinese was to Japan what Latin was to Mediaeval Europe. Literature in Japan, accordingly, was written for a time in Chinese as witness "Kaifuso" (751), "Ryounshu" (c. 815) and "Keikokushu" (827). Chinese domination, however, was of short duration—a little over a century—and native literature again came into its own in the middle of the tenth century.

Marked New Era

The flowering of native genius, cultivated by "Kokinshu" (905) and consummated in "The Genji Monogatari" (c. 1015), marks a distinct epoch in the literary history of Japan. In a limited sense, it may be considered a Renaissance; for it emphasized a return to the classics and freedom from the orthodox literature of alien origin.

Briefly, it looked back to "Manyoshu" in poetry and to "Kojiki" in prose for model and inspiration. It made a tacit revolt against cumbrous Chinese which tended to restrain free expression.

In poetry, the link is fairly obvious between "Kokinshu" and "Manyoshu." The transition from the ballads, such as contained in "Kojiki" (712) and "Nihonshoki" (720), to the long poems of "Manyoshu" then further to the 31-syllable poems of "Kokinshu" was a natural course of development. The popularity of Chinese-style verse in the meantime was a mere incident which can be dismissed as such.

In prose, however, the transition was not quite as inevitable. What with official sanction and aristocratic padantry, Chinese-style writing promised to continue its sway following the compilation of "Nihonshoki" and "Kaifuso." If all the talented prose writers of the Heian period had possessed no other medium than this borrowed idiom in which to clothe their thoughts and feelings, much of the glory of Japanese literature would have been lost to us. The tradition of the Chinese classics was such that its language could not possibly have served as a proper vehicle for expressing native feelings with much more than a semblance of sincerity.

Two Works Compared

This can be illustrated by a comparison of "Kaifuso" with Manyoshu." While the latter is characterized by straightforward outpourings, often naively worded but powerfully stirring nevertheless, of genuine sentiments, the former contains not a single love poem. The Chinese-style "Kaifuso" is full of nature descriptions, but they are invariably subjectively drawn with much philosophising, and it totally lacks in the pictures of things seen and felt. Thus not only in style but also in spirit is it alien to native propensities.

To Kino Tsurayuki goes the credit of reviving pure Japanese literature. Besides being a compiler of the Imperial anthology, the "Kokinshu," to which he prefaced an immortal essay on prosody, he was the author of "Tosa Nikki" (935). This and other diaries and essays that followed, such as the "Pillow Book" by Seishonagon, Lady Murasaki's contemporary and an equally talented woman, and the "Diary of Murasaki Shikibu" constituted a unique genre—comparable in historical importance to Montaigne's essays—in the literature of the First Renaissance.

The diary was a personal record, and, not being meant for public inspection, it could be written in the native language in the more facile vernacular style. Furthermore, it could be egocentric, so to speak, and afforded a suitable channel through which an awkened consciousness might pour out its dissatisfactions with all orthodoxy. Thus the fashion of diary and essay writing was a revolt against official imposition, and its popularity helped to greatly enrich the content of the Japanese language until it became a fitting medium for creative literature.

And in the fullness of time appeared the monogatari, heralded by "Taketori Monogatari" and brought to perfection by the "Genji Monogatari." "Monogatari" meant "tale telling" and was an extension, as it were, of the "oral" literature of the earlier times. It will be recalled that "Kojiki" was compiled out of the "tales told" orally and transmitted from generation to generation. "Kojiki" was thus the veritable forerunner of the genre of "monogatari," and Taketori and Genji merely reached back to the eighth century prototype across a span of two hundred years. The monogatari was substantially the revival of the early humanist fashion in prose writing.

Two Different Works

It is a commonplace that while "Kojiki" was a truly Japanese work in the spirit of compilation, its sister book, "Nihonshoki," was decidedly under the influence of Confusianism, in which historical facts were distorted to suit the accepted moral code. Motoori Norinaga's well-known dictum may be interpreted as implying that whereas "Kojiki" was the forerunner of realistic and humanistic literature, "Nihonshoki" championed romantic and dogmatic tendencies. Fortunately for Japan, the humanist cause was so ably and decisively upheld by the brilliant "Genji Monogatari" that it became once and for all the main current of Japanese literature.

Murasaki Shikibu herself was fully aware of these two opposing tendencies and she tells us that she preferred what to her seemed more congenial to native spirit and genius. Once thus revived, the tradition of native literature was firmly established. It has since been the unchanging basis for all good literary efforts.

It will be seen that in the middle of the Tokugawa period there was a great revival of literary activities, represented by the dramatist Chikamatsu (1653-1725), the novelist Saikaku (1642-1695) and the poet Basho (1644-1694). They were all outstanding humanists and were all outstanding humanists and were direct followers of the tradition of the first renaissance. When belles lettres staged a brilliant comeback in the Meiji era after the Restoration, it was again the realists that dominated the literary arena of new Japan.

So throughout the history of Japan there have been three cycles of vicissitudes, reaching a climax respectively about 1000, 1650 and 1900. It may be of interest to note these dates in relation to the corresponding epochs in European history. In early mediaeval Germany, for instance, literature was the sole monopoly of the monks. And although there were produced splendid poems by the Spielleute, by the epic poets of Nibelungen and Arthurian legends and by the Minnesingers from the end of the eleventh through the thirteenth centuries, there was no outstanding prose work in the native language. The first piece of good prose was Luther's impeachment of Catholicism which he nailed on the Church door in Wittenberg in 1517. His Bible, completed in 1534, was the first florescence of prose literature in Germany.

Not Until Defoe

Nor was there any good prose in the vernacular in England before Sir Thomas Malory (1395-1471), there was no novel before Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586). His "Arcadia," despite the author's remarkable versatility as a man of letters, was so unworthy a work that Sir Philip himself wished it destroyed. In a strict sense, the English novel did not come into being until Defoe wrote his "Robinson Crusoe" (1719) and "Moll Flanders" (1722).

French literature, too, was barren of good prose before the Renaissance, with the exception of one or two histories. As in Germany, people laughed and sighed in their own language, but they were compelled to think in scholastic Latin. It was one thing to feel, quite another to express. The union was accomplished for the first time by Rabelais (1494?-1553) and a generation later by Montaigne (1533-1592). Luther's Bible corresponds to "Genji Monogatari" in the type of service each did to its respective mother tongue. Montaigne's essays are the counterpart of Lady Seishonagon's "Pillow Book" and other essays and diaries produced at the turn of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Balzac and Zola, however, preceded and Meiji novelists by half a century.

Big Drive Launched Against China Reds

(Continued From Page 1)

and gained a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

2,000 Communists Captured

Domei

HOPEI FRONT, May 16.—The Japanese Forces engaging in clean-up operations in central Hopei Province captured 2,190 Chinese Communists up to yesterday.

During the engagements the Communist troops left 400 war dead on the battlefields as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Important Points Blasted

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 16.—According to reports received here, Japanese Air Units on May 15 conducted morning raids on Kinhwa, Lungyu and another important point on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

Chile to Get Own Oil

Special

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—In view of the existing difficulties concerning oil imports, the Chilean Goverment will concentrate its efforts on the exploitation of Chile's own oil deposits. The Chilean President yesterday signed a decree establishing a commission of engineers for this purpose.

U.S. Arrests Russians

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 15.—Numerous Russian emigrants who had fled to the United States after the Bolshevist revolution have been arrested by the U.S. authorities, according to a report from Washington.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Sunday

— Morning —

6:30 Morning Talk; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music, Bach's Works: Organ solo, "Prelude and Fuga in F Minor"; Piano solo; Orchestra, "Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G Major."
8:00 Talk on "Home Garden," by Kiyozo Nishi.
8:30 "Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 22nd Edition); Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band.
10:00 "Horyuji Temple" Program.
10:40 "The Week's Events" (Phonofilm).

— Afternoon —

12:30 Accordion solo, by Kazuo Shibusawa: "Zigeunerweisen" (Sarasate), "Blue Danube" (J. Strauss) and "Hungarian Rhapsody" (Liszt) Music Accompaniment by Nagoya Broadcasting Orchestra.
1:00 Drama, "South Seas Blockading Fleet," Relayed From Kadoza Theater, Osaka; Tokyo String Music Band; Tokiwazu Music.
3:30 Tokyo "Big Six" Baseball Matches, Relayed From Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium; 8th Day Sumo Tournaments, Relayed From the Kokugikan Bowl, Ryogoku.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Music: "Beginning Summer," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
6:30 Biwa Play, by Kikusui Amemiya.
7:30 The Week's War Situation.
8:00 Story Telling, by Bakin Takarai: "Torajiro Ishikawa, The Painter."
9:00 News; Tokyo Symphony Orchestra: Symphonic Suite "Borneo" (K. Kami).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

U.S. Freighter Sunk Off the Mississippi

(Continued From Page 1)

bluntly declared: "The sinkings of vessels are preventing a British offensive."

With the approach of spring, the British felt more worried about the increasing shipping losses than about any other danger. Diplomatic circles state that there was good reason to assume that at Christmas the Axis Powers would have at least twice the present number of submarines in commission.

These words of the New York Times hit the nail on the head. And Chancellor Adolf Hitler confirmed this in his latest speech: "What our submarines can do will be further demonstrated from month to month. For contrary to Churchill's alcohol inspired assertion in autumn 1939 about the end of the German submarines, I can only assure him that their number in steady rythm is increasing from month to month, and that today it has already passed the maximum number of submarines in the World War."

To these words of the Fuehrer it might only be added that they concern Roosevelt likewise.

King Michael Donates

Special

BUCHAREST, May—King Michael has donated 3,000,000 lei to flood victims in Rumania. The Queen Mother has also given 500,000 lei and Premier Marshal Antonescu a similar sum for the relief of the flood refugees.

BLOCKADE OF JAPAN TERMED IMPOSSIBLE

Much Better Prepared for Long War Than Allies, Says U.S. Writer

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 15.—In an article, entitled "How can Japan be blockaded?" Edgar Snow, in the Saturday Evening Post, states that Japan is better prepared—especially since the last conquests—for a long duration war than the Allies.

Because of England's mistaken policy, he continues, India today is militarily and economically still completely undeveloped. England has also neglected to bring about military cooperation with Russia and China in order thus to counteract Japan.

Continuing, he points out that for the time being the United States, despite the fact that India forms the most important problem of the Allies, can only send arms but no troops. India will have to help the Allies with the war by a tenacious guerilla tactics against Japan, he says.

Meanwhile, the U.S. journal Business Week is complaining about the wartime restrictions which are making themselves felt. Even the army has to use substitute materials, it declares, adding that because of the shortage of steel, which is hampering the building of ships, construction of railroad cars has had to be cut down.

The Washington Post, on the other hand, reports that the Truman Committee of the Senate is now examining the transport problem. One of the greatest difficulties is the impossibility to obtain trained crews for freighters, the paper says, transportation on land is suffering from a lack of tires, while the lack of tankers and of railroad tank cars has caused a shrinking of production in the Texas oil fields to one third, the Post concludes.

Music Notes

Professor Shuichi Tsugawa will speak on "The Early Masters of Latin Church Music," from 7 to 9 p.m., Monday, at the Shinjuku Christian Church, at the 39th musical lecture sponsored by the Church Music Research Institute.

One of the most successful young violinists, Miss Hisako Tsuji, will be presented in a recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Tuesday. Among her outstanding selections are Handel's Sonata No. 4 in D major; Brahms' Violin Concerto in D major, and Hubay's Fantasia on themes from Bizet's opera, "Carmen."

"The Music of Italy," is the subject of the sixth musical lecture sponsored by the Record Culture Association, to be given by Motoo Otaguro, noted music critic, Wednesday night, May 20, at the Sanshi Kaikan.

Miss Sueko Hirahara, mezzo-soprano, who studied several years in Germany following her graduation from the Tokyo Academy of Music, will offer a vocal recital of songs and lieder by Grieg, Dvorak, Bizet, Richard Strauss, Kunihiko Hashimoto, and Kiyoshi Nobutoki, 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 20, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Miss Aiko Kurosawa will be at the piano.

Schubert-Liszt's "Wanderer Fantasia" and Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto in B minor will be played by Makoto Kurokawa, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kokichi Oida, 7 p.m. Thursday, May 21, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Beethoven's Third Leonore Overture will also be heard.

The pianist Urimaru Nobechi will be heard in a program featuring three of Bach's Preludes and Fugues; Cesar Franck's Prelude, Choral, and Fugue; Schumann's "Carnaval" Opus 9, and several Chopin selections, at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m., Thursday, May 21.

Several young violinists will be presented in a recital by the Watanabe Violin Studio from 6 p.m., Thursday, May 21, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The subscription concert announced by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra for Friday, May 22, 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, has been changed to a popular symphonic entertainment in which two well-known singers, Miss Miho Nagato, soprano, and Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, will participate.

A dance program in commemoration of her late mother will be staged at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Saturday, May 23, by Miss Seiko Takata and members of her studio. New interpretations of Mongolian dances will also be performed.

Kiyohiko Kishima's "Overture in A major" will be performed by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra at its Fourth Sunday Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 1 p.m., May 24. Dvorak's Cello Concerto in B minor, with Takashi Kurata as the soloist, and Brahms' Third Symphony in F major are also included in the program which will be directed by Hisatada Otaka.

The well-known dancers Takaya Eguchi and Miss Misaoko Miya, who both graduated from the famous Mary Wigman Modern Dancing School in Germany, will appear together in a program of new ballets and solo dances at the Teikoku Gekijo, 4 and 7 p.m., Monday, May 25. New music for their dances has been composed by Koji Taku, Bunya Ko, and other contemporary Japanese composers.

Koji Taku will be the piano solist of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's ninth subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, May 26, playing Ravel's Piano Concerto. Under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the orchestra will offer works by Charpentier, and Ducas.

Japanese songs by Yasuki Hirai, Saburo Moroi, Tamezo Narita, and Tei Yanada, and lieder by Brahms, Hugo Wolf, and Jensen, will be interpreted by Teiichi Inoue, tenor, who will give a recital with the assistance of Kuro Okada, piano, and Hirotsugu Shinozaki, violin, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 26, at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium.

Four performances of Puccini's opera, Tosca, will be staged at the Kabuki Theater, between May 27 and 29, by the Fujiwara Opera Company, with the assistance of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt. The leading roles will be taken by Madam Nobuko Hara, Yoshie Fujiwara, Miss Kikue Takita, Goro Murao, Hidekichi Hibino, and several other well-known singers.

Seiichi Hayakawa, a leading young barytone, will give his Third Schubert Lieder Recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, 6:30 p.m. Thursday, May 28, with Professor Klaus Pringsheim at the piano.

A piano recital of works by Bach-Buson, Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy, and Liszt will be given by Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, youthful first prize winner in the national Musical Concours and distinguished pupil of Professor Leo Sirota, 7 p.m., Friday, May 29, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Noboru Toyomasu, the noted young pianist, was recently appointed by Director Kazu Norisugi as an Assistant Professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music.

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PROGRAM DRAWN UP FOR SMALL TRADERS

Renovation of Retail Trade Necessary for Operation of Wartime Economy

SIDE BUSINESS ALLOWED

Financial Difficulties Caused by Change of Vocation Will Be Minimized

As part of the new economic structure plan of the Government, the early accomplishment of which is considered to be prerequisite to the smoother operation of the war economy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry recently drafted a schedule concerning the renovation of retail trade and communicated the contents of the program to prefectural governors Friday. Importance was attached, in the program, to the planned distribution of labor, money and commodities which will become idle as a result of the renovation movement.

The concrete schedule was mapped out in accordance with the Government's policy regarding the adjustment of small and medium-size manufacturers and traders which was shaped at a meeting of the Cabinet Council held on April 21. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to keep close touch with other Government offices in the putting into action of the newly-drafted schedule, because the problem is closely related with the labor mobilization, the reclamation of idle facilities and the industrial financing.

To Prevent Monopoly

More than one retail shop will exist on an individual business basis in a designated area even after the completion of the new structure for the smaller traders. This system aims at the prevention of the monopolizing of retail business and the improvement of the service of retailers through competition among themselves. Priorities will be given to the families of soldiers at the fronts, wounded soldiers and of the war dead.

The outline of the Government's schedule, as announced Friday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, is given below:

1. Cooperation will be made in the carrying out of the programs by the Council for the Reorganization of the Smaller Manufacturers and Traders and various organizations of businessmen, but their proposals will not always be adopted without amendment. Those who will be ordered to close their shops, for example, will be selected under the strict supervision of the Ministries concerned and officials will be dispatched to examine the proposals.

2. No change will be made in the amalgamation, which has already been completed, but those under negotiation will be made in accordance with the new system.

Location Considered

3. More importance will be attached to the location of retailers, the degree of the difficulty of their vocation change and business schedule rather than to their past business record. The convenience of consumers will be taken into consideration.

4. Efforts will be made to prevent the decrease of merchandises to be handled by retailers who are to be allowed to continue their business as a result of the renovation movement. If a sake retailer, for example, deals in miso and shoyu as his auxiliary business, the secondary trade will also be permitted to be run even under the new setup.

5. As many as possible of the retailers who run auxiliary repair shops will be allowed to continue in order to encourage the utilization of commodities.

6. Steps will be taken to adjust the sphere of influence of retailers, department stores and cooperative associations.

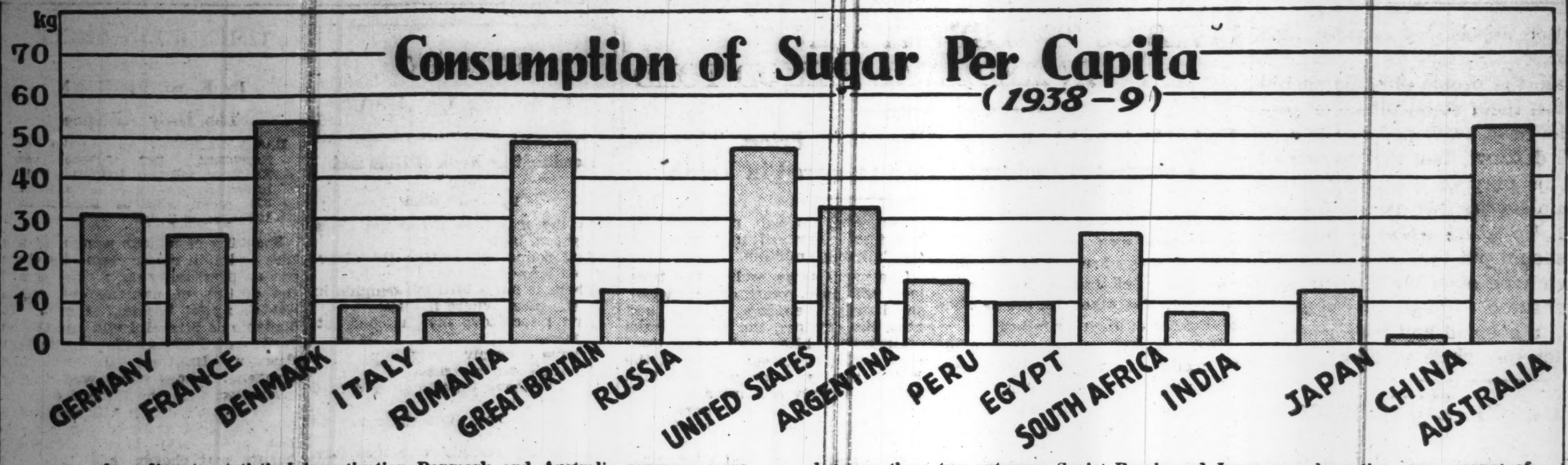
7. Distribution allotment for retailers will be changed from time to time on the basis of their business results in an endeavor to prevent the lowering of their distribution efficiency.

8. Joint delivery system and joint order-taking system will be employed wherever possible.

9. Special consideration will be paid to minimize all financial difficulties of those who will be ordered to change their vocation. Retailers to be affected by the new setup will be closed after shop-owners find their new vocations. Equipment and stocks of merchandise will be purchased by traders bodies. The People's Rehabilitation Bank will extend aid in the disposal of such equipment and stocks.

Use of Electricity Small

Despite the rapid development of electric enterprises in Manchoukuo in recent years, electricity for lighting is still used only by a small portion of the population. Practically all the peasants, who comprise the greater part of the population, go without electric lights. According to an investigation made by the Manchouku Electric Company, 338,265 households in Manchoukuo (including the Kwantung Leased Territory), representing only 5.9 per cent of the total number of households (5,753,841), were supplied with electric light at the end of 1935. The total number of lamps was 2,334,050 or 6.7 lamps per hundred persons (population 34,648,630), in striking contrast to 59.4 lamps per hundred in Japan. The number of lamps installed in the city of Osaka alone, which had 2,753,751 lamps at the end of 1934, is larger than that of the whole of Manchoukuo.



According to statistical investigation Denmark and Australia consume more than 50 kilograms of sugar per person a year, with Great Britain and the United States running close seconds. On the other hand the Chinese use almost no sugar while Rumania, Italy, India and Egypt are the next smallest consumers. Ranging between these two extremes Soviet Russia and Japan use about the same amount of a little over 10 kilograms per capita followed by Peru, while the consumption in France and Germany jumps to from 20 to 30 kilograms.

Smooth Operation of Wartime Economy Is Objective of Planned Industrial Financing

Sweeping reforms to the Stock Exchange Market, including maintenance of reasonable share prices, high-degree restriction of speculation and revision in the structure of the Stock Exchange Market, are advocated by Dr. Shinji Matsumoto in the May issue of the "Jitsugyo-no-Nippon" or Business Japan, on the ground that the automatic readjustment of industrial capital is not ideal from the standpoint of wartime economy.

Dr. Matsumoto writes:

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair in July, 1937, the Government seems to have had the idea of placing the money market on a well planned basis. In the first place, the Government promulgated on September 10, 1937, the Temporary Capital Readjustment Law; in the following year, 1938, Article 11 of the National Mobilization Law was invoked, which was followed by the expansion of the system of the Industrial Bank of Japan, whereby this bank was principally charged with the task of accommodating capital for the expansion of industrial productivity. This was further followed up by the organization of a financial syndicate by the Metropolitan bankers for the supply of capital to the wartime industries.

System Strengthened

In like manner the policy of the Government to put the money market on a well planned system has been strengthened time and again since then, and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December, 1941, this policy of the Government was further consolidated. With the arrival of the present year the Government effected a sweeping revision to the law governing the Bank of Japan, while financial control associations were organized throughout the country, so that there should be no loophole in the policy of the Government to effect thorough control on the financial market. With this end in view the Government further established the Wartime Financing Bank, Southern Development Bank, organized the Industrial Equipment Corporation and other control corporations, in addition to the establishment of the subsidy system for expansion of the munitions industry, thereby bolstering the planned financial policy up to the highest possible level.

Progress of the planned financial policy, such as mentioned above, is destined to drive the function of the liberalistic Stock Exchange Market into limbo. By the term "liberalistic financing" which forms a sharp contrast to the planned financial policy is meant financing of industry through the Stock Exchange Market. By the term "industrial financing through the Stock Exchange Market" is meant the movement of the nominal value of capital from one branch of industry to another through the fluctuations in the quotations of shares on the Stock Exchange Market. This is not an actual movement of capital, but the movement of nominal value of capital has a far-reaching effect upon the floatation of new capital. In other words, the fluctuations of share prices on the Stock Exchange Market makes the issuance of new shares either possible or impossible.

Not Ideal for Wartime Economy

In these circumstances, under the liberal economy the supply of industrial capital was automatically readjusted through the Stock Exchange Market. However, from the standpoint of wartime economy this automatic readjustment of supply of industrial capital through the Stock Exchange Market is not necessarily ideal. In the first place, while the supply of industrial capital is automatically adjusted through the quotations on the Stock Exchange Market, the economic conditions of industries concerned will be reflected in the quotations.

Under wartime economy, however, the reasons for supply of industrial capital are political rather than economic. In other words, it is the financial and economic will of the State that decides the advisability or otherwise of the supply of capital. Under liberal economy it often takes a long time for capital to be moved from one branch of industry to another. Furthermore, the flow of capital is predicated upon the completely unfettered activities of the Stock Exchange Market under liberal economy, which is liable to bring about excess speculative operations on the Stock Exchange Market, and it is not seldom that economic panic is created thereby. And it is unnecessary to expatiate on the fact that this is liable to constitute a great obstacle in the conduct of wartime economy.

It is for this reason that the necessity of planned industrial financing is brought to the fore. The planned industrial financing may be divided into various forms and stages, but after all the essence of it is the distribution of industrial capital on a well planned basis by the financial and economic will of the State. There are various ways of achieving this end, such as having special banks to supply necessary industrial capital, the granting of bounties or subsidies by the Government, or the establishment of semi-official corporations with capital investment by the Government, and there are cases in which corporations not based upon the joint-stock company system are organized in consequence with entire disregard for the function of the Stock Exchange Market.

Stock Exchange in Germany

As an example of such a planned industrial financing, conditions existing in Germany may be cited. Even before the birth of the Nazi regime, all the larger banks in Germany had been converted into a sort of Stock Exchange Market and practically all important branches of industry had been organized into large concerns which could finance themselves quite independently of the financial market. For these reasons the Stock Exchange Market in Germany ceased to be the nerve center of the financial market, which it originally had been. With the coming into power of the Nazi regime, this tendency became more and more manifest, and ownig to the policy of the Nazi regime all the weak and small industrialists were rationalized and many industrial companies were organized into large concerns which followed the policy of emerging from the control of bankers and of establishing a system of mutual financing among themselves.

The planned industrial financing system in Germany practically emasculated the function of the Stock Exchange Market. In Japan, however, owing to the fact that planned industrial financing did not get under way until quite recently, the role of the Stock Exchange Market still exists today. But, now that a planned industrial financing system has made a start in Japan, and if the Government continues to act faithfully to the planned industrial financing, the Stock Exchange Market will undoubtedly wear a completely different aspect. More frankly, the Stock Exchange Market in Japan will no doubt be attenuated to the same level as her sister in Germany, completely losing the value of a financial organ.

That is, however, theoretically speaking. Under the prevailing conditions it is certainly a very bold attempt to forecast the future of the financial market of Japan, but if the writer may be permitted to make this bold attempt, he is of the opinion that, while the carrying out of the planned industrial financing is desirable once the Government decided to adopt the policy as a general rule, our objective does not lie in the establishment of a controlled economy but in the smooth conduct of the wartime economy, and for this reason if there is a more efficient way of conducting the wartime economy than the controlled economy, there can be no objection to such a method of industrial financing.

Evils of Planned Economy

The planned industrial financing is pregnant with the following evils in Japan. First, the financing of industry by special banks is liable to become bureaucratic and inefficient; second, under the present method of conducting the wartime economy of Japan, there is the risk of wastage in financing and of bringing about inflationary reaction.

For these reasons, the writer feels that at some future date the present system of planned industrial financing will be revised to some extent, and the "liberal industrial financing" will be adopted in parallel with the "planned industrial financing." As stated earlier, this is a very bold prophecy but considering the fact that the Stock Exchange Market in Japan still holds an important position in the financial market as compared to that of Germany, the writer thinks that he is not very wide of the mark in making this prediction.

As already stated, it is true that the liberalistic industrial financing is accompanied by many demerits for the conduct of wartime economy. For this reason if the liberalistic industrial financing is to be adopted in parallel with the planned industrial financing, the former must be strictly controlled through first, the maintenance of reasonable share prices, second, prevention of highly speculative operations, and third, the reform of the structure of the Stock Exchange Market itself.

It would be necessary, if industrial capital is to be adjusted through the instrumentality of the fluctuations of the quotations on the Stock Exchange Market, to reflect strongly the financial and economic will of the State upon the quotations of the Stock Exchange Market, such as pegging the minimum and maximum share prices. Owing to the promulgation of the Stock Exchange Control Legislation the Stock Exchange Market is controlled to some extent, but at present this is only intended to prevent a heavy slump on the market. For this reason a much sterner control should be exercised on the market that will fully reflect the financial and economic will of the State. Furthermore, strict control should be enforced over excess speculation, for excess speculative operations will thwart the conduct of wartime economy. The most important of all is the complete reform of the structure of the Stock Exchange Market itself, for the present structure is entirely out of date.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.2	— .80
N.Y.K., new, short-term	85.1	— .80
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.8	— 1.50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

COMMODITY PRICES RISE ONLY SLIGHTLY

Stabilized Condition of Daily Necessities Due to Success of Government Policy

Although higher coal prices went into effect late last March in order to spur the output of minerals vital for wartime industry, commodity prices made a slight rise of 0.2 per cent during April. The Diamond interprets the calm price situation as showing the fact that the people's daily life is now in a stabilized condition owing to the Government's success in the low price policy.

Even if prices of some few articles are raised, there is no cause for concern about the movement of commodity prices, because the price-fixing applied to almost all important goods is expected to prevent such higher prices from affecting the general curve of commodity prices. In these circumstances, economic observers are now giving attention to the distribution condition or daily necessities rather than to the movement of the price index.

Price Revision

One of the most important problems concerning the price administration is the adjustment of the relation between the low price policy and the expansion of the industrial productive capacity. The elimination of the unevenness among commodity prices is expected to effectively solve this problem. The revision of official prices of coal, lead, zinc, tar and some canned provisions which was effected late last March is interpreted as proof that the Government's price administration is proceeding in this direction.

The price index for the following month, namely April, shows a rise of only one per cent in comparison with the figure for the corresponding month of last year. The price movement for the last 12 months is shown in the following indices: (taking 1928 as 100)

May, 1941	134.37
June	136.74
July	139.38
August	138.26
September	138.68
October	139.09
November	140.48
December	143.45
January, 1942	144.08
February	143.95
March	143.91
April	144.15

During last month metals and chemicals dropped, while clothing materials and miscellaneous industrial goods moved slightly and fuel sharply. Hereafter the efforts of price administrators of this country will be concentrated on the adjustment of the difference in price levels among the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere countries. Import prices of southern resources, as clarified by the Government authorities, will be decided on the basis of the official prices at home and when shipments from these areas increase to a certain extent, the official prices of commodities concerned are expected to be lowered.

Increase in Bus Tariff and Zoning System To Bring in Only Small Additional Profits

Stimulated by the advanced railway tariff put into practice on April 1 of this year by the Railway Ministry and private railway companies, the electric railway companies concurrently operating busses along their tram lines in the suburbs of Tokyo and Yokohama as well as local bus interests have been agitating for an adequate advance of bus tariff, reports an editor of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition).

The editor's comments follow:

"In response to their application filed with the authorities for a minimum bus fare of 10 Sen instead of 5 Sen and 5 Sen for each additional zone, the majority of the 28 bus interests under the jursidiction of the Metropolitan Police Board have obtained permits to advance fares. In fact the revised tariff has already been put into practice. It is expected that another group of bus interests, Oshima Kaihatsu, Serizawa, Fujisawa and Tokaido, will follow suit shortly.

Cost Check Made

"It will be remembered that the chief of the Supervising Section of the Railway Ministry demanded last winter from the Country-wide Bus Interests' Federation a statement showing the cost of bus operation as a basis for a possible advance of bus tariff.

"According to the statement, checked by the Supervising Section in the course of last January, it was concluded that an average advance of 24 per cent would be reasonable. Incidentally the tariff revision was approved on the basis of the zoning system.

"On the other hand, the authorities approved the total abolishment of season tickets and the restriction of commutation tickets to a single roll of ¥2.00 (based on a reduction of 10 per cent). In short, the present revision of bus tariff means an increase in net profits for each company.

Profits Realized

"It will prove of no small interest to probe into the percentages of profits possibly expected by the leading bus interests by virtue of the revised bus tariff.

"Considering that bus passengers are mostly short-distance travelers, the present tariff advance will more or less affect the number of these travelers. Supposing at most that the number dwindles to half, the majority of these passengers, by reason of traveling only short distances, will usually pay a minimum fare, thereby handicapping the trade of bus interests so much so that the latter can in no way dream of a substantial increase in their total revenue, whereas a fractional fare of 5 Sen for each additional zone covered by long distance travelers will yield a corresponding increase in their total revenue.

"For instance, the passengers carried by the busses operated by the Keisei Electric Company during their last business term totaled approximately 8,600,000 in number, of which about half, i.e. approximately 4,000,000 will in future pay an average fare of 4½ Sen (by reason of their possible use of commutation tickets). This means an additional income of approximately ¥194,000, which amounts to slightly less than 30 per cent of the total revenue of ¥681,000 realized by this company during their last business term. Thus it is expected that this much or even more increase of bus fares may be realized by this company from their current business irrespective of the possible reduction by half of the total number of bus passengers in consequence of the tariff advance.

Tram Line Profits

"Below is quoted a table of profits of the bus departments of the leading electric railway companies during their current term (in ¥1,000):

Company	Profit— last half of 1941	Bus fare income	Estimated gain
Keisei	2.319	681	204
Ome	313	120	36
Musashino	941	224	76
Seibu	394	145	44
Keio	1.457	511	153
Toyoko	5.200	2.249	677
Keihin	2.756	1.068	320

"From this table can be inferred a prospective increase of around 10 per cent over the total profits (including tram fares) realized by the listed companies during their last business term."

PROBLEM OF IMPORTING RICE FROM SOUTH MOOTED

Large Quantity Brought to Japan Proper in April, Says Agriculture Ministry Official

Answering the question put by a financial editor of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo in the course of the round-table conference recently held under its sponsorship, Seishi Shigemasa, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, commented on the latest situation of foreign rice being imported into Japan. His comments in brief follow:

"Official records show no marked decrease in the distribution of rice for domestic consumption. You are aware, however, that the erstwhile shortage of fishes had a noticeable bearing on the problem of national foodstuffs.

"For example, the whole of Tokyo is in need of approximately 700 tons of fishes each day. About last January, daily arrivals of fishes in Tokyo averaged 160 tons, and there arose loud complaints as to the shortage of fishes as well as rice. Due, however, to the gradual recovery of fish hauls later on, thanks to the increased supply of fuel, February scored an average daily arrival of 250 tons and March from 330 to 340 tons. Though exact figures are yet unascertainable for April, the situation was so much improved that one certain day in April saw an arrival of 500 tons of fishes. No more complaints are heard these days as to the shortage of fishes.

"As for the problem of rice, I understand that the volume of foreign rice that arrived in April was over and above the scheduled figure. The Army and Navy authorities are rendering assistance to the parties connected for the transportation of rice at the shipping points. Toward the end of April, the French authorities in Indo-China offered enough labor and enough lighters for loading rice as requested by us. As a matter of fact, our schedule of rice loading has been smoothly performed.

"The problem is different in regard to the unloading of rice in Japan proper. For instance, if it is impossible to unload rice imported from Chosen at Moji or Shimonoseki, then the freighters must extend their voyages to Kobe or Osaka. But this is likely to cause complications in connection with freight and so forth, and cases are not few where rice arriving at Moji or Shimonoseki under these circumstances is carried by rail to the final destination. There is some room for improvement in this connection."

Mr. Shigemasa added that the rice crop in Saigon and its vicinity has been a little late this year.

Bill Clearings

May 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	256.368	171.599
Balance	18.882	12,075

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RECORD RISE MADE IN TOBACCO SHARES

Manchuria Leaf Skyrocketed Upon Report of Merger of Central China Company

The attention of the Kabutocho was grasped by a skyrocketing of Manchuria Leaf Tobacco and Asahi Glass Saturday. With the liquidation movement in progress, however, the atmosphere of many other wares was less cheerful than expected when jobbers received the war news of the Japanese Army's advance to Tengyueh, Yunnan Province.

On the spot market, Manchuria Leaf Tobacco made a record-breaking rise of ¥15.06 and its new jumped ¥5.50 in a favorable reaction to the report concerning the company's absorption of the Central China Leaf Tobacco Company. Transactions in the new ware amounted to several thousand stocks. In concert with the upward swing, Manchuria Tobacco advanced ¥2.00 and its new ¥1.90, but no change was seen in Toa Tobacco and New Central China Tobacco. In the long-term market, a rise of ¥1.90 was made in Manchuria Tobacco and ¥0.10 in Toa Tobacco, new.

Asahi Glass climbed ¥1.30 in the long-term section owing to the profit-taking operations. Among other Miscellaneous, S.M.R. stepped up ¥0.20, Oji Paper ¥0.10, Japan Nickel ¥0.10, Nichiro Fishery, new, ¥0.40 and Asano Cement, new, ¥0.40.

Closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.20, N.Y.K. ¥95.80, its new ¥85.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥152.50, its new ¥95.80, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning were:

First Section

	Clos.		June	July
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.2	d .1	....	65.0
Do. new (25)	36.8	d .2	....	36.9
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	152.7	d .5	151.9	151.5
Do. new (25)	96.1	d1.0	97.0	97.4
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	....	....	98.9
Tokyo Raykon (50)	42.3	d .4	42.0	41.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	72.3	d .2	71.7	71.6
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	....	63.2	63.6

Second Section

	Clos.		June	July
N. Y. K. (50)	100.2	d .8	100.1	101.0
Do. new (37½)	85.4	d1.2	86.1	86.4
O. S. K. (50)	92.9	d .4	93.1	91.8
Do. new (37½)	91.8	d .8	92.5	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.9	d .4	....	82.0
Do. new (25)	53.2	d .5	53.1	53.6
Uraga Dock (50)	65.9	d1.0	96.3	97.0
Mitsub'shi Heavy (50)	108.4	d .5	80.4	81.4
Hitachi Works (50)	74.2	d .1	....	75.1

Third Section

	Clos.		June	July
S. M. R. (50)	71.4	u .2	....	71.0
Japan Fat (50)	67.9	d .4	66.6	67.5
Japan Soda	37.5	d .2	37.6	38.0
Japan Oil (50)	76.5	d .5	77.1	77.4
Japan Automobile Ind	....	....	....	74.8
Ikegai Automobile Ind	....	....	....	67.1
Japan Piston Ring	....	d .5	79.0	78.8
Karafuto Oil	48.0	d .7	47.8	48.1
Japan Nickel	....	u .1	....	49.7
Furukawa Industry	119.6	d .7	117.6	119.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	129.5	d .3	130.0	....

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.0	132.0	130.8	131.2
N. Y. K., old	99.3	99.5	98.7	98.8
N. Y. K., new	85.2	85.5	85.0	85.1
Kanegafuchi Sp	153.4	153.4	152.0	152.5
Do. new	97.0	97.0	95.5	95.8
Teikou Rayon, n.	89.5	89.8	89.0	89.2
Osaka Stock, new	71.8	71.8	70.8	70.8

PLANS PUT INTO PRACTICE TO USE SURPLUS ELECTRIC

Electric Power Obtainable During Night to Be Used to Increase Production

With a view to using surplus electric power obtainable during the night when consumption is low, to increase production, competent authorities have been in touch with the electric power supplying companies. According to the plans put into practice, a period of four months, beginning April and ending June, has been set aside for the realization of redoubled utilization of electric power for the reason of less need of power during this period as is annually the case with the consuming community, revealed the Nippon Kogyo.

Surveying the latest state, however, the surplus of power has been invariably felt these months, not only during the night but even in the daytime. Parties interested in this matter are disappointed in the poor results that they are now calling the Government to account, earnestly demanding an effective program for the materialization of their wishes, adds the journal.

Japan Steel Tube	73.0	73.4	72.8	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	73.0	73.4	72.8	72.8
Japan Oil	76.1	76.1	75.1	75.3
S. M. Railawyy	71.3	71.4	71.3	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.2	108.2	108.1	108.1
Hitachi Works	74.3	74.2	74.2	74.2
Japan Mining	58.9	58.9	58.6	58.6
Manchuria Ind	59.6	59.4	59.1	59.1

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1942

India's Welfare

Mahatma Gandhi, according to a foreign source, writing in his organ Harijan, has given it as his view that the presence of the British in India would bring the disaster of war upon that country, and that the withdrawal of the British from India would bring peace to that country. His point is clear beyond question.

Gandhi's expression above referred to is obviously based on correct estimation of the aim of the war Japan is carrying on in East Asia. When the British Government not long ago asserted that the spread of the War of Greater East Asia had brought a serious menace to India, the situation was presented in false color. As a matter of fact, Japan has brought no danger to India.

As our Prime Minister has repeatedly made clear in his public utterances, Japan is for the independence of India. Japan has never had any aggressive design upon India. The New Order for East Asia for which Japan at present fights aims first, last and always, at the expulsion of American and British influence from this quarter of the world. The ideal by which Japan is animated is to enable "all countries to secure their proper places." In plain language, the war aims at and strives for full liberation of all peoples in East Asia.

The Japanese have openly taken the pledge to ensure full liberty to those peoples of East Asia whose homelands were invaded by European and American arms, and who were enslaved under the relentless taskmaster of Europe and America. This principle was clearly postulated and adopted by Japan when she embarked on the program for East Asia's co-prosperity structure. Any self-seeking policy or territorial ambition on the part of Japan would be contradictory of this principle. Japan's proposed edifice of co-prosperity may be erected only on the basis of co-prosperity.

Japan had to fight in Burma only because Britain and Chiang Kai-shek's troops, which have served as British tools, interfered with the Japanese policy there. Should the British withdraw from India, Japan would have no cause whatever to resort to any warlike action in that country.

However, the state of affairs in India tends in the other direction. The trend of her political movement is opposite to the direction in which Indian leaders have striven to direct their country. The British proposal tendered at New Delhi by Sir Stafford Cripps was rejected by India. But the subsequent events clearly testify to the fact that Britain insists upon her policy toward India despite the outcome of the recent New Delhi parley.

Since then both Britain and the United States have reinforced their troops in India. They have been bending their efforts on extending their defenses in that country as the last rampart in East Asia against Japanese arms. Britain is taking with regard to India exactly the same lines as she did against Germany in Belgium, France, Jugoslavia, and Greece. By this policy Britain intends to turn India into a battle ground as she did other countries.

The presence of General Wavell in India can only be explained by the British plan to place, against the will of the Indian people, their country under a rigid military regime. In the present war in East Asia Britain finds an opportunity for suppressing the nationalist movements of the Indians and impose over them a thorough-going system of despotic rule and ruthless exploitation. Britain is only up to the game she has played against many a country in the past.

The nationalist movement of India which has attained the present stage against a historical background of a century and a half now faces a critical situation. Should India succumb to the British pressure, forever would be gone her chance of winning her independence. It is necessary that both the leaders and the general populace of India should take full cognizance of the position Japan has assumed to lead East Asia to the goal of new hope and mutual prosperity. They should realize that they may expect liberty and independence in whatever effectual cooperation Japan may achieve with other peoples of East Asia.

And above all, the people of India should know that behind them stand all other peoples of Asia who have awakened to the new goal of national destiny. But their power of unity in effort or purpose would mean nothing to India unless her own people can see its significance. To Asia's wheel of progress all its peoples should put their shoulders and push on to their true objective if their welfare is to be ensured through the cause of the war which, in a broad and true sense, is a war of and for the whole of East Asia.

Dixon Faces Differences

Evidence is abundant that the so-called "United Nations" continue to be anything but united. Although American military forces are supposed to be coming in ever increasing numbers for the defense of Australia and although the American General Douglas MacArthur is in command of the Australian as well as the American forces, there continues to be misunderstanding and disagreement.

The latest evidence is to be found in connection with Australian comments anent the dispatch of their new minister to the United States. In speaking of the tasks which will confront Sir Owen Dixon who succeeds R. G. Casey at Washington, the Melbourne Argus makes no attempt to conceal not only the difficulties which lie in store but also the differences which exist between the two supposed allies.

"Sir Owen Dixon will not have an easy task at Washington," says the Argus. "We are sure that he will be welcomed with that warm-hearted hospitality and comradeship which our American cousins have shown. But even at that, a genuine sentiment will not dissolve all the difficulties incidental to presenting the Australian viewpoint to the smooth and analytical American mind. . . . It is inevitable that there should be some difference in opinion—perhaps divergence of interests even among staunch allies."

What these differences in interests are, the Argus goes on to explain. Australia naturally wants all efforts concentrated on the defense of their homeland. The viewpoint of the British home government, on the other hand, is to regard the European theater of war as the vital area and to regard the war in the Pacific as of secondary importance. The United States, defeated and frustrated on all fronts, has no definite point of view. Some hold to the British theory, some to the Australian, others have no theory at all but are trying to send aid in all directions at once—to England, to Russia, to Iran, to Chungking, to Australia, and to heaven knows where else, with the consequence that no one region receives aid substantial enough to do any good.

The task of the Australian minister is to try to get the Americans to concentrate almost exclusively on the defense of Australia. "But," concludes the Argus, "in Washington there are powerful and influential advocates of a radically different policy."

Thus confusion and disunity continue to characterize the so-called "United Nations."

A Word of Advice

"The United States is now quite possibly the strongest and most certainly the richest nation in the world. In such a case a tendency to vaunt wealth and strength might be present. I do not say that it is; but if America will take an old man's advice it will guard against it."—(Viscount Shibusawa on the "Sesquicentennial Exhibition," 1926.)

A Year Ago Today

May 17, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Large scale Japanese military operations were in full swing on all three fronts in North, Central and South China. In the north, the city of Loyang, a key point along the Lunghai Railway, was heavily bombed by air units. On the central front battles were raging on the Hupeh-Honan border while in South China the Japanese Forces advanced steadily in the eastern part of Kwangtung Province.

British and Allied shipping losses, according to British sources, amounted to 131 vessels, aggregating 545,000 tons, in March and 106 vessels, aggregating 488,000 tons in April. The figures, according to German sources, exceeded 700,000 tons in February and March each and total sinkings for April exceeded the million-ton mark. Editorially commenting on this subject and the American President's announcement of the extension of neutrality patrol, the Japan Times and Advertiser declared: "It is now for the American nation to decide whether it would be worth while to go on aiding Britain and aid it on a more effectual basis, which can only mean convoys. And convoys can only mean the entry of America into the war."

Strengthened Japanese all-round aid to the National Government of China at Nanking was hinted in informed circles as Dr. Kumataro Honda, Ambassador to China, who returned to Japan recently, followed up his meeting on Thursday with Foreign Minister Matsuoka with an interview with War Minister Hideki Tojo and later with a second meeting with the Foreign Minister,

LIVES OF TWO GREAT MEN IN MEDIEVAL PERIOD TOLD

Ungo Daizenshi Became Illustrious Priest Through Unexpected Incident Which Occurred in Youth

In the stillness of the quiet guest-room, two men sat facing each other. One was arrayed in the colorful regalia of formal, aristocratic splendor, the other in the somber canonicals of high priesthood.

The two men regarded each other in unobtrusive silence. Years rested gently, kindly upon their serene features, tracing but few delicate lines around their eyes and brow.

Imperious and dominating were the features of one, for he was the great and eminent statesman, the daimyo Date Masamune. And yet for all the haughtiness, in his noble face were compelling strength, kindness, compassion.

Famous Priest

Tranquility caressed the immobile face of the other, softening the severity of an obstinate jaw, of an unyielding, resolute mouth. Years of peace had written patience, tolerance, composure across the countenance of the elderly priest, and had given him inner satisfaction. In discrepancy with his saintly visage was a jagged scar which ran harshly across his brow, leaving an ugly, vivid furrow. This was the famous priest, the great Ungo-Zenshi.

The stillness echoed back its own silence, and still neither men spoke. It was the daimyo who finally addressed the holy priest.

"Your Reverence, I am profoundly grateful for your kindness. I had hoped with all my being that you would grace this Zuiganji Temple with your exalted presence, and now that my one dream has finally materialized, I can find no words with which to express my heart-felt gratitude and appreciation. Though my heart is full, I am at a loss for words. In your condescension to take charge of this temple I offer you my humble thanks."

The daimyo lowered his stately head. Raising it again, he sat in deep thought, as though some heavy problem perplexed his mind. Finally, indicating a pair of old, blood-stained, garden geta which rested on a costly and elaborate stand in the alcove, he asked.

"Who has worn the garden geta? And why does it rest in a place of honor? And what is the scar upon your brow?"

A sad smile touched the lips of the elderly priest. A vista of reminiscent memories crowded his mind, and the years unrolled one by one. How long ago it had. . . How many years had passed. . . .

* * *

It had been snowing that day.

The castle ground was clothed in white splendor, and above the castle roof the snowy summits of stately mountains towered majestically in the distance. White, blanketed trees dotted the far-reaching landscape here and there, giving the scene an ethereal unreality of some fairyland.

To the balcony of the pavilion, young Masamune had come to gaze upon the scene, and had stood enraptured by the magnificence of the pure loveliness before him. In his arrogant, imperious, hot blood had run the ardent love of true beauty, an insatiable craving for the aesthetic.

Outdoors, he, young Heishiro, sandal-bearer for the lordly daimyo, had waited patiently for his master. The garden geta, which he had placed upon the stone step in readiness for the young lord, were slowly being covered with tiny flakes. Brushing off the particles with his sleeves, he had carefully placed his valuable charge in the bosom of his garment. Warm satisfaction had suffused him, for he knew that the heart of his humble body would warm the footgear for this master, who, even in the dead of winter, disdained the use of tabi. Faithfully he had awaited this proud master.

"His lordship comes!"

Hastily he had deposited the geta upon the step. Through the large doorway had come the young daimyo, had thrust his foot into the footgear. How inexplicable must have been the warmth, for sudden fury had discontorted the young lord's arrogant features.

Is Beaten

"Lout! How dare you use my geta for a seat! How dare you insult my person!"

Seizing one of the clogs, his master had hurled it passionately at him, striking him violently on the forehead between the eyes. Kicking the companion geta at his prostrate figure, the irate young lord had stridden wrathfully back to the castle, in all hot-headed arrogance of youth.

How long had he lain stunned? The vivid red of his bleeding wound had slowly stained the virgin snow before he had regained consciousness. He had arisen with great difficulty, for the wound was deep and painful. Taking the blood-stained geta in his hand, he had wept in impotent anger at the injustice of the incident. The loyalty which had filled his faithful heart had turned to deep, intense hatred, and there grew in his poisoned mind the venomous desire for revenge. Placing the geta in the bosom of his kimono, he had made his way painfully from the ancient castle.

Where had he gone those long months? What had been his thoughts? Why had he turned his steps toward distant Kyoto? How high must have flamed his bitter hate, for it was for avengement alone that he had gone to this strange and lonely city. There he had entered the Temple of Ungoji as an acolyte, for in priesthood alone could a man of the lowliest parentage attain a place of distinction and honor, and through priesthood he had firmly resolved to achieve his one burning ambition.

The years as an acolyte had been long and hard: years of asceticism, self-denials, penance. Cruel had been the drudges, the menial tasks assigned to him, and more than once had his courage flagged at the humiliation and privations which his weary body and mind received. At such times, he had gazed into the mirror upon the ragged scar, had regarded in bitterness the blood-stained geta, and once again steeled his faltering courage to persevere toward an aim yet unattained.

Slowly Gains Fame

Slowly, persistently, he had risen in the favor of his superiors, and finally had been transferred to the Enryakuji Temple on the heights of Mt. Hiei, the most renowned of all the holy monasteries. His name, too, he had changed—from Heishiro, the sandal-bearer, to Joben, the priest.

For 20 long years, he had striven earnestly, diligently, and his name had risen high. Far and wide he was known for his erudition, his beneficence, his austere piety. And still dissatisfaction tortured him, for the bitterness he had nurtured for 20 long years till ate away his soul. Higher yet he must climb—to such heights that might attract the attention of the illustrious person of the Emperor. Then and only then could he achieve his one end.

With this objective ever in mind, he had journeyed across an ocean's span to ancient, learned China. There, in 10 long years, he had acquired all the knowledge and wisdom in Buddhistic faith that this strange land had to offer. There he had been received by the Chinese Emperor whose whim it had been to bestow upon him a new sacerdotal name, Issan-Kasho-Daizenji. Thus he had returned to his native land, the most learned man in the realm of priesthood. How far he had come—from the humble sandle bearer, Heishiro, to the foremost divinity of Japan.

And what had become of the proud Masamune these 30 long years? How had this imperious daimyo fared? Upon his return from China he had re-entered the Ungoji Temple in Kyoto, and there he had learned that Masamune, too, had risen high in the world—lord of the Castle of Sendai, head of the North-eastern daimyos, an influential statesman at the Imperial Court, respected even by the powerful Shogun.

Fate Was Kind

Unpleasant had been the shock of the news, rocking the very foundation of his carefully laid plans. Were those long years, cruel years of travail and rigid discipline all to come to nought? Surely the fates could not be so unkind!

But Fate had been kind. His August Personage, the Emperor, was suddenly taken ill, and neither skill nor knowledge of the attending physicians could effect an improvement or cure. Consternation ruled the Imperial Household. In desperation they had sent for the most saintly, the most learned of all the priests—Issan-Kasho-Daizenji.

For seven days and seven nights in the solitude of the Hall of the Imperial Palace he had fasted and prayed that the life of the Emperor might be spared. For seven days and seven nights he had lost himself in the world of the Holy with no other thought than the Emperor's rapid recovery, and the gods had heard his prayers.

From the seventh day the Emperor had taken a turn for the better, and his recovery had been rapid and certain.

Boundless had been the Emperor's gratitude. Through the Emperor's grace he had become the head of the Ungoji Temple, receiving yet another name, Ungo-Daizenji. From the court officials he had received obsequious homage as the favorite of His August Person, the Emperor.

Vengeance! Vengeance!

How elated he had been at this favorable turn of Fate—how simple it would be to accuse the haughty Masamune of disloyalty, of treason.

Why had he not seized the opportunity for which he had waited so long? Why had he gone his way in complete and utter silence?

Why? Because now that the means for achieving his vengeance was in sight, he had been filled with repugnance and abhorrence at the maliciousness of the thought. For 30-odd years he had spent his life in the study of the good and the holy. For three decades the teachings of holy men, the doctrine of an undefiled faith had permeated his thoughts, his heart, his very being. The desire for revenge had lost its sweetness, and, too, it had lost its bitterness and sting. For the first time in those long years, true serenity had enveloped his troubled heart. He had found peace.

To Date Masamune he owed much—faith, success, peace. To this lord he was ever grateful—a gratitude which he hoped some day to repay in full.

Again Fate had been kind, for Masamune, tiring of political life, had retired to the ancient Castle of Sendai, and there employed his leisure time in restoring the deteriorated Temple of Zuiganji in scenic Matsushima. Loving the beautiful, he had restored this temple to all its former rich splendor. Upon its completion he had approached the Emperor with an earnest petition to endow the vacant sacerdotal post to the greatest priest of the day—Ungo Daizenji. Retaining a warm affection for the retired statesman, the Emperor had readily consented. Thus it was, he, the lowly Heishiro, had become appointed the head of the Zuiganji Temple.

It was the seventh day after his installation. Before him had come his former master and lord, the aristocratic Date Masamune. Years had changed this man. From the impetuous, hot-headed, arrogant youth, he had become a stately, kindly man, a man who knew the meaning of forgiveness and compassion.

For the first time in 30-odd years, he had come face to face with his master.

How long the years had been. . . .

* * *

Suddenly the elderly priest arose, withdrew without a word to the end of the room, and there knelt in true humbleness before the great daimyo.

"My lord, the years have been many since we last met. Look upon me your humble servant, Heishiro. I am but your unworthy sandal-bearer. I am inexpressibly happy to meet again with you."

Tears in his sunken eyes, the priest recounted his story to the amazed Masamune, sparing neither himself nor the rancorous desire which urged him on toward great heights. In vivid words, he painted the years of hardship, years of loneliness, years of venomous hatred.

"When the time grew ripe for me to take my revenge, I found that he bitterness and rancor which had suffused me were suddenly gone. The taste of vengeance had lost its sweet flavor, and left only the residuum of shame and repugnance.

"What I am, I owe to you. My gratitude knows no bounds. Daily I pray that someday, somehow, I may in some manner repay all that I owe you. I am truly your humble servant."

The great daimyo, who had been listening to the narrative in silence, suddenly arose, and drawing the kneeling priest to him, humbly, silently asked forgiveness.

The holy priest and the stately lord gazed at each other, and for the first time, the bond of true understanding that arises from mutual respect grew between two great men.

The stillness of the holy sanctuary once again re-echoed its own profound silence.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Reading The Book of Hills and Seas

By T'ao Ch'ien

In the month of June the grass
 grows high
And round my cottage thick-leaved branches sway.
There is not a bird but delights in
 the place where it rests:
And I too—love my thatched cottage.
I have done my ploughing:
I have sown my seed.
Again I have time to sit and read
 my books.
In the narrow lane there are no
 deep ruts:
Often my friends' carriages turn
 back.
In high spirits I pour out my
 spring wine
And pluck the lettuce growing in
 my garden.
A gentle rain comes stealing up
 from the east.
And a sweet wind bears it company.
My thoughts float idly over the
 story of King Chou,
My eyes wander over the pictures
 of Hills and Seas.
At a single glance I survey the
 whole Universe.
He will never be happy, whom
 such pleasures fail to please!

People Hide Their Love

By Wu-ti

Who says
That it's by my desire,
This separation, this living so far
 from you?
My dress still smells of the lavender you gave:
My hand still holds the letter
 that you sent.
Round my waist I wear a double
 sash:
I dream that it binds us both with
 a same heart knot.
Did not you know that people hide
 their love.
Like a flower that seems too precious to be picked?

The Flower Market

By Po Chu-i

In the Royal City spring is almost
 over:
Tinkle, tinkle—the coaches and
 horsemen pass.
We tell each other "This is the
 peony season:"
And follow with the crowd that
 goes to the Flower Market.
"Cheap and dear—no uniform
 price:
The cost of the plant depends on
 the number of blossoms.
For the fine flower—a hundred
 pieces of damask:
For the cheap flower—five bits of
 silk.
Above is spread an awning to
 protect them:
Around is woven a wattle-fence to
 screen them.
If you spinkle water and cover the
 roots with mud,
When they are transplanted, they
 will not lose their beauty."
Each household thoughtlessly follows the custom,
Man by man, no one realizing.
There happened to be an old farm
 laborer who came by chance
 that way.
He bowed his head and sighed a
 deep sigh:
But this sigh nobody understood.
He was thinking, "A cluster of
 deep-red flowers
Would pay the taxes of 10 poor
 houses."

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

The Holy Alliance

DAS SONNENWEIB by Joachim von Kurenberg. Der Juliane von Krudener seltsame Irrfahrt. Publishers Benno Schwabe & Co. Basel. 336 pages with 32 illustrations. 10.50 Francs Swiss.

Speaking of famous women of the 18th and 19th century who by their unique personality deeply influenced the destiny of nations, one ought not to forget beside Catherine II., Madame de Stael-Holstein and Queen Louise of Prussia, that mysterious Russian Baroness Juliane von Krudener whose name was closely connected with the famous declaration called The Holy Alliance. Paintings and utterances of contemporaries agree about her exceptional beauty and charm, but this fact would never suffice to immortalize her memory. She was more interesting by her extraordinary life as well as by the very familiar and intimate relations she entertained with outstanding representatives of the age. As she was always conscious of her fame, for vanity was a characteristic feature, and because of the existence of sufficient documents which show her connections with leading European statesmen, poets, philosophers and religious thinkers, such a troubled and adventurous life could not help inducing a gifted writer like Joachim von Kurenberg to publish the biography of the "Blue Lady."

The high qualifications which the author possesses due to his previous books on "Marchese Lucchesini" and "His Excellency the Specter" translated into many languages, are not only found in the new contribution, but widely surpassed. His prose is easy and flowing, not a word is wasted and everything is seen in precise and clear shape. He has a special flair for dialogue, for creating a character almost entirely by the way in which he is made to speak, though the added touches of description with their fresh and unexpected choice of words and metaphors are never superfluous. Thus, the book is a considerable piece of work with a portrait which has both color and depth.

Life and Love

Born at Riga in 1764, daughter of a Baltic nobleman who became wealthy by his extensive commerce with brandy and spirits, the young capricious girl was married at 18 to Baron Burchard von Krudener, one of the most distinguished Russian diplomats in the service of Catherine II. Although there were two children by the marriage the baroness who was a highly strung woman, formed a passionate attachment for a French officer, but her husband declined to divorce her, and after some years of unrest and idleness, she joined him again in Berlin, where he was Russian ambassador. His death in 1802 gave her a complete freedom of action, and she betook herself to Copper near Lake Geneva where Madame de Stael had gathered a considerable number of friends and fellow-refugees.

Under the influence of Chateaubriand who belonged to the literary society of Coppet, the eccentric baroness started to write her sentimental and mostly autobiographical romance of "Valerie" which became a well-known best seller of Europe at that time. She tried in vain to win the appreciation of Napoleon who showed a marked contempt and disregard for the author and for the book. Disappointed by the persistent attitude of the mighty man, Juliane von Krudener left the French capital with the feeling of revenge. She began to hate the "Antichrist" from the bottom of her heart and devoted herself entirely to the idea of destroying his realm. This was the beginning of her extraordinary career in the execution of her "mission" in the world . . .

Mystical Tsar

Some years after the French Revolution, where materialism replaced religion, people were inflamed by an increasing longing to restore the Christian faith and Church. As it happens always in such turbulent periods, exaggerations were to be observed, because many joined mystical societies or became members of more or less strange sects. Juliane von Krudener susceptible to such ideas, met a farmer's wife in a small village of Alsace, who revealed to her that the millennium would soon begin. A man would be raised up from the North, from the rising of the sun, to destroy Antichrist-Napoleon. The baroness spent more than 10 years wandering over Europe before she was able to reveal to the Tsar Alexander that he was this predestined man.

The interview took place in 1815, when she met him and preached to him for three hours, at the end of which he found peace, as the report says. The new cult called "chiliasm" was established in the court of Petrograd, and Madame von Krudener soon became one of the moving spirits of the Holy Alliance. In any case, it was the outcome of the Tsars mood of evangelical exaltation, and in its inception perfectly sincere. The declaration was signed by Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, Francis I., Emperor of Austria and Frederick William III., King of Prussia on September 26, 1815. It was nothing but a mutual aid and assistance pact of the three monarchs with a Christian background. Neither Austria nor Prussia signed willingly, and although the Holy Alliance was told to be "a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense," nearly all European sovereigns appended their signatures to it, except the Pope who could not sign a religious manifesto in common with schismatics and heretics.

This was the end of the European mission and at the same time of the fame of the old lady. When she, finally, returned to Russia, "The Savior of Europe," already weary of life, refused to follow her suggestions. Thus, she went to Crimea, where she entered a pietistic colony, and died peacefully and far from the world on Christmas 1824. Just one year later, the Tsar visited her grave, before his hitherto inexplicable death. . . .

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Loyalty

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

The story of the dilemma between Chu (loyalty to Throne) and Ko (filial piety) in which Hojo Yasutoki was involved but from which he so nobly saved both himself and his misguided father is one of the shining episodes of loyalty in Japanese history; it is paralleled by the classic example of Shigemori who acquitted himself no less creditably under similar circumstances.

Hearing of Ex-Emperor Gotoba's punitive expedition sent against himself, the egregious Yoshitoki the Shogun had the temerity to organize a powerful army, and appointing his eldest son, Yasutoki, its commander-in-chief, dispatched it against Kyoto in 1221. The son had entreated the father to do nothing of the kind, advising him rather to go to Kyoto in person and submit himself to Imperial wrath, but the latter had pleaded he was only fighting the anti-Shogun forces, not the Emperor. The next day, however, Yasutoki singly traced his steps to ask of his father the famous question, "What should we do if we saw the Emperor taking the field against us at the head of the Imperial troops?"

Instructions Given

"You have done well in coming back to ask the question," replied the father. "Our enemies are the Kyoto warriors opposed to our cause; as long as you have only the hostile troops to deal with, fight to the last of your men, but if ever the Emperor should appear to punish you, you must, doffing your coat of mail and cutting your bow-string, submit to whatever fate he might be pleased to dictate."

When later Yasutoki's victorious forces entered Kyoto, and he was met on the road by the personal delegate of the Emperor, down went Yasutoki from his horse, and squatting by the roadside, reverently obeyed the Imperial command.

Even the worst cases of disloyalty, so called, if their motives and causes are analyzed, will prove to have been risings of ambitious politicians or office-seekers who had failed in their attempts to oust their rivals. Everybody knows that the Tokugawa Shogunate had been able to maintain its de facto political overlordship of the nation for 250 years mainly because it had posed as a viceregal delegate of the Throne, ruling the country allegedly under special Imperial sanction. When therefore the irregularity of the Shogunate system was universally exposed by Imperialist supporters, it was shaken in its foundations, quickly followed by its downfall in 1868.

Aikoku Spirit

Under the sacred canopy of this beneficent loyalty are sheltered all the virtues at all worthy of cultivation. Patriotism, as already said, merges itself into it. It had no special name till in the past century the outlandish word "patriotism" had caused the Japanese to coin "Aikoku" (love of country) as its nearest approach.

When one Kiemon, Governor of Kai, was appointed Magistrate of Nagasaki the chief Roju, Prime Minister of the Shogunate, on bidding him godspeed, delivered his solemn instructions in the following extraordinary words:

"If it should ever happen the House of Tokugawa collapses at the hands of a rival house and be replaced by it, it would be a shame indeed, but such shame would concern only the Tokugawa house, but if an inch of the august land of Nippon were ever taken by an alien enemy, then that would mean a dishonor for the whole Empire. Therefore the responsibility of thy new post is extremely important; it calls for thy most vigilant and loyal services."

The Roju was evidently Matsudaira Sadanobu, one of the wisest statesmen that ever served the Tokugawa Shogunate, for the anecdote is found in his own memoirs.

Different Tradition

Through the long history of Old Japan there had been very few cases where patriotism in its conventional sense was put to the crucial test, the country having suffered only one grave foreign invasion at the hands of the Mongol hordes in the latter 13th century. For the rest, all the wars were internal conflicts, waged between rival claimants for the meed of Imperial approbation, so to speak, so that their patriotism showed itself, if at all, in guarding the welfare of the people as well as their Sovereign and in the suppression of crimes and social injustice.

It may strike our Continental neighbors as very strange that filial piety has been absorbed in the general quality of loyalty to the Throne. The native home of filial piety was China and it was introduced into Japan in the early years of Sino-Japanese intercourse, probably in the third century, and it is considered as the pivot of the family system so prized both in China and Japan. But in China and other countries wherein kings were not always "loyal" to their subjects, it was up to the people to protect themselves from the "disloyalties" of their rulers, and in such contingencies "Ko" must ever be their sacred watchword, or rallying motto, members of each family knit together in a band of self-protection as against famine, drought, bandits, or bad kings.

(To Be Continued)